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An abſtract of the act 17° Geo. III. cap. 39. ſo far as relates to the granting to his Majeſty a duty upon ſervants, &c. [328.]

1. FROM and after July 5. 1777, there ſhall be paid unto his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, after the rate of 21 s. per ann. for every male ſervant within the kingdom of G. Britain, who ſhall then have been, or ſhall afterwards be, retained or employed in the following capacities; (that is to ſay), of maitre d'hotel, houſe-ſteward, maſter of the horſe, groom of the chamber, valet de chambre, butler, under-butler, clerk of the kitchen, confectioner, cook, houſe-porter, footman, running-footman, coachman, groom, poſtillion, ſtable-boy, and the reſpective helpers in the ſtables of ſuch coachmen, groom, or poſtillion, or in the capacity of gardener, (not being a day-labourer), park-keeper, game-keeper, huntſman, whipper-in, whether ſuch male-ſervants ſhall have been or ſhall be retained and employed in one or more of the ſaid capacities, or in any other buſineſs jointly with one or more of the ſaid capacities of a ſervant; which ſum ſhall be charged in manner after mentioned, viz. every ſuch maſter or miſtreſs ſhall be charged 15 s. for every ſuch ſervant from July 5. 1777, to March 25. 1778; and 21 s. every ſubſequent year, ending on March 25.; and ſhall be paid, every year, within ſix months ſubſequent to March 25.

2. Provided, That this act ſhall not extend

extend to any ſervant who ſhall be retained or employed, *bona fide*, for the purpoſes of huſbandry or manufactures, or of any trade or calling by which the maſter or miſtreſs of ſuch ſervant earn a livelihood or profit.

3. That the duty hereby granted for every coachman, groom, poſtillion, or helper, let out to hire by way of jobb, ſhall be paid by the maſter or miſtreſs for whoſe uſe, and in whoſe ſervice, ſuch coachman, &c. ſhall be employed reſpectively; and that the duty hereby granted for every gardener, retained or employed by any perſon or perſons who ſhall contract for the keeping of any garden or gardens, ſhall be paid by the perſon or perſons for whoſe uſe and in whoſe garden ſuch gardener ſhall be employed.

4. That nothing in this act ſhall extend to exempt any perſon from the payments of the duty, in reſpect of any ſervant retained or employed in any of the capacities aforeſaid on account or under pretence that ſuch ſervant is or ſhall be bound as an apprentice to ſuch perſon; except ſuch apprentices as are or ſhall be impoſed upon any maſter or miſtreſs, by virtue of the powers given to magiſtrates and pariſh-officers, by an act of parliament, ſo as the number of ſuch apprentices ſo impoſed does not exceed two.

5. That this act ſhall not extend to charge with the duty hereby granted, the butler or butlers, manciple, cook or cooks, gardener or gardeners, porter or porters, of any college or hall within either of the univerſities of Oxford or Cambridge, or the univerſities of Edinburgh, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, or St Andrew's in Scotland, or of the ſeveral colleges of Weſtminſter, Eton, or Winchester, or to the ſervants of his Majeſty, or any of the royal family, or of any ambaſſador or foreign miniſter reſiding in the kindom of G. Britain. —

— Or to any of the royal hoſpitals of Chriſt, St Bartholomew, Bridewell, Bethlehem, St Thomas in the city of London and borough of Southwark, or Guy's or the Foundling-hoſpital.

7. Enacted, That the duty by this act impoſed ſhall be collected by ſuch perſon, and paid into the exchequer under ſuch penalties, &c. as are appointed for collecting the duties on houſes and windows, by ſeveral acts.

8. That the commiſſioners ſhall meet on or before the 30th of April 1778, and before the 30th of April yearly after; and ſhall then divide themſelves to act in ſeparate diſtricts, and proceed as is directed in the window-acts.

9. That the commiſſioners ſhall, in the precepts to be directed to the inhabitants, whom they ſhall think fit to be aſſeſſors, cauſe notice to be inſerted, that ſuch perſons are to be appointed aſſeſſors.

10. That the aſſeſſors ſhall, within fourteen days after their appointment, give or leave notice in writing for the maſter or miſtreſs of every ſervant on whom a duty is impoſed, within their diſtricts, at his or her dwelling-houſe, to produce, and cauſe to be delivered to them within fourteen days, a ſigned liſt of his or her ſervants, deſcribing the number, the Chriſtian and ſurname of each ſervant, and the office in which he is employed; every liſt to contain the greateſt number of ſervants employed at one time in the courſe of the year ending on March 25. in each preceding year; and if any maſter or miſtreſs neglect to make out and deliver ſuch a liſt, the aſſeſſor ſhall make out a liſt from the beſt information he can obtain; and every ſuch aſſeſſment ſo made ſhall be final, unleſs the maſter or miſtreſs ſhall prove that he or ſhe were not at their reſpective houſes within the time limited for delivering ſuch liſts; or can give ſome other ſufficient excuſe.

11. Provided, That the liſts for the ſpace between July 5. 1777 and March 25. 1778, ſhall contain the greateſt number of ſervants employed at any time during that ſpace.

12. And whereas many perſons chargeable with the duty may have places of reſidence in different parts of the kingdom; therefore, that no perſon may be obliged to pay more than once for the ſame ſervants, the commiſſioners ſhall, upon proof, grant relief to ſuch perſons who have been aſſeſſed in different places for the ſame ſervants.

13. And whereas divers noblemen, gentlemen, and others, employ grooms, &c. at places where they themſelves have no places of reſidence, the aſſeſſors ſhall leave notice at the houſes where ſuch grooms, &c. uſually reſide.

14. Enacted, That the aſſeſſors ſhall not be bound by the liſts delivered to them, but ſhall be at liberty, in caſe they find that any ſervant is omitted, to ſurcharge the ſame, and make a true aſſeſſment; and that they ſhall deliver their

aſſeſſments

aſſeſſments to the commiſſioners within three calender months after the time of their being appointed aſſeſſors; and that the commiſſioners ſhall ſign the aſſeſſments within one calendar month after receiving them, and ſhall appoint collectors.

15. That the ſurveyors appointed by the acts before mentioned ſhall inſpect any liſts ſigned by any maſter or miſtreſs, or any aſſeſſment, before the commiſſioners ſhall have ſigned the ſame, and ſhall amend ſuch liſt if he ſhall ſee cauſe; and every perſon in whoſe cuſtody any ſuch liſt or aſſeſſment ſhall be, is required to produce the ſame to ſuch ſurveyor when required; and if any ſurveyor ſhall diſcover any omiſſions after the liſts are ſigned, he ſhall certify the ſame, with the name and employment of the ſervant, to the commiſſioners by way of ſurcharge; who ſhall cauſe the ſame to be rectified, and the duty levied accordingly.

16. Enacted, That in all caſes where any aſſeſſor, &c. ſhall make a ſurcharge, ſuch ſurcharge ſhall be made at the rate of 2 l. 2 s. a-head for every ſervant omitted; and the aſſeſſor ſhall receive for his own uſe 1 l. 1 s. of every ſuch ſurcharge juſtly made.

17. Provided, That nothing in this act ſhall impower a ſurveyor or aſſeſſor to enter the dwelling-houſe, out-houſes, or garden, of any perſon, for the purpoſe of inſpecting into the number of ſervants employed by ſuch perſon.

18. Enacted, That perſons who think themſelves over-rated, may appeal to the commiſſioners; who ſhall hear and determine ſuch appeals, except where it ſhall appear, that the maſter or miſtreſs had omitted to deliver in a liſt, and ſhall not aſſign a ſufficient cauſe for ſuch omiſſion; provided, that at the time of hearing the appeal, a liſt be produced on the part of the appellant, upon oath, of the greateſt number of ſervants of ſuch appellant that ſhall have been employed by him or her at any time, within the period for which the aſſeſſment appealed againſt is made; and all ſuch appeals ſhall be determined as directed by the window-acts.

19. That the commiſſioners ſhall not make any abatement, unleſs it appear by examination, upon oath, that the appellant is over-rated; and every perſon intending to appeal ſhall give ten days notice thereof to the ſurveyor or aſſeſſor, and ſuch ſurveyor or aſſeſſor may attend to juſtify the aſſeſſment; and the ſurveyor, aſſeſſors, and appellant, may be preſent during all the time of the hearing of the appeals, and of the commiſſioners determining the ſame; and the commiſſioners may ſtrike off the penalty of 1 l. 1 s. in caſe they ſhall be of opinion, that there was any doubt whether ſuch ſervant was rateable, and was not wilfully omitted out of the liſt.

20. Provided, That if, on the hearing of ſuch appeal, it ſhall appear, that ſuch ſurcharge was maliciouſly and vexatiouſly made; then ſuch aſſeſſor ſo ſurcharging ſhall forfeit ſuch penalties as are directed to be inflicted by the before-mentioned acts.

21. Enacted, That all appeals once heard and determined ſhall be final (except as after directed).

22. That if either the ſurveyor, or perſon appealing, ſhall apprehend the determination made by the commiſſioners to be contrary to the meaning of this act, and ſhall then declare himſelf or herſelf diſſatisfied therewith, it ſhall be lawful for ſuch ſurveyor or appellant reſpectively, to require the commiſſioners to ſtate and ſign the caſe upon which the queſtion aroſe, with their determination thereupon, and cauſe the ſame to be delivered to the party making ſuch requeſt, to be by him tranſmitted if the queſtion ariſe in England, to one of the Juſtices of the court of King's bench or Common Pleas, or to one of the Barons of Exchequer; and if the queſtion ariſe in Scotland, to one of the Judges of the court of ſeſſion, or to one of the Barons of Exchequer; and every ſuch Juſtice, Judge, and Baron, is hereby required, with all convenient ſpeed, to return an anſwer, with his opinion thereupon ſubſcribed thereto; according to which opinion the aſſeſſment ſhall be altered or confirmed: Provided, That the determination of the commiſſioners ſhall ſtand with reſpect to payments become due precedent to the opinion certified by ſuch Juſtice, Judge, or Baron.

23. That perſons ſued for executing this act may plead the general iſſue.

An abſtract of the act 17° Geo. III. cap. 50. for granting to his Majeſty certain duties on licences, to be taken out by perſons acting as auctioneers, &c. [32½.]

1. FRom and after Sept. 29. 1777, every perſon exerciſing the buſineſs of an auctioneer, ſhall pay annually, for a

licence to exercise the said business, if within the cities of London and Westminster, and the weekly bills of mortality, twenty shillings; and if without the bills of mortality, five shillings.

2. Provided, That authorised brokers in London shall be liable to pay no more than 5 s. for a licence to act as an auctioneer within the cities of London and Westminster.

3. Enacted, That after the said 29th of September, no person who shall exercise the occupation of an auctioneer, agent, factor, or seller of any estates, goods, or effects whatsoever, by outcry, or any other mode of sale whereby the highest bidder is to be deemed the purchaser, shall presume to sell any such estates, &c. by auction, without first taking out a licence, in manner after mentioned, viz. if taken out within the limits of the chief office of excise in London, or Edinburgh, the licences shall be granted under the hands and seals of two or more of the commissioners of excise, or of such officer as the said commissioners shall appoint, and the duty shall be paid at the chief office of excise at London or Edinburgh respectively; if taken out without the limits aforesaid, the licences shall be granted under the hands and seals of the collectors or supervisors of excise within their respective districts, and the duty shall be paid at the next excise-office, or to such persons as the commissioners of excise shall appoint to deliver out such licences.

4. Every person who shall take out such licence, is required to take out a fresh licence ten days at least before the expiration of twelve calendar months after taking out the first licence, before he, she, or they, presume to sell by auction as aforesaid, and in the same manner renew the licence from year to year, under a penalty of 100 l. if within the bills of mortality, and 50 l. if without the bills of mortality.

5. After the said 29th of September there shall be paid upon all sales by auction these respective duties, viz. three pence for every twenty shillings of the purchase-money of any interest, in possession or reversion, in any freehold, copy-hold, or leasehold lands, tenements, houses, or hereditaments, and of any annuities or sums charged thereon, and of any utensils in husbandry and farming, stock, ships, and vessels, and of any reversionary interest in the public fund; and six pence for every twenty shillings out of the purchase-money of all furniture, fixures, plate, jewels, pictures, books, horses, and carriages, and all other goods and chattels whatsoever; the said duties to be paid by the auctioneer out of the monies arising at every such auction.

6. Every person acting as auctioneer within the limits of the chief office of excise at London, shall, at the time of receiving such licence, give bond, in the sum of 200 l. with two or more sufficient sureties, that within fourteen days after each auction, deliver to the person so to be appointed as aforesaid, an exact account, in writing, of the amount of the money bid at such auction, and of the several articles or lots which shall have been sold, the price of each article or lot, and what articles or lots, if any, were bought by the owner, or by his direction, (such direction to be in writing, and witnessed by the owner); and at the same time pay all the sums due in pursuance of this act; which sums he is hereby directed to retain out of the produce of such sale: and if it shall appear to the commissioners of excise, that the auctioneer hath acted agreeably to this act during the year for which the licence was granted, the bond shall be given up; but if the contrary shall appear, the bond shall be prosecuted; and in case of a verdict against the defendant, the licence shall become void, and the defendant shall thenceforth be incapable of having such licence.

7. Every person acting as an auctioneer in any other part of G. Britain, shall, at the time of receiving such licence, give bond as aforesaid to the person who grants the licence, in the sum of 50 l. that he will, within six weeks after every such sale, deliver in an exact account, and pay the duties as aforesaid.

8. Nothing in this act shall restrain any seller by auction, or any auctioneer, from making it a condition of sale, that the pound-rate granted by this act, or any certain portion thereof, shall be paid by the purchaser, over and above the price bidden at such auction; and in such case the auctioneer is authorised to demand payment of the duty from the purchaser, as expressed in the agreement; and upon refusal such bidding shall be void.

9. Nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or make void any agreement

ment between any buyer or seller by auction.

10. Provided, That in case the real owner of any estate, &c. put up to auction, shall become the purchaser, by his own bidding, or the bidding of any person in his behalf, without fraud or collusion, the commissioners, collectors, supervisors, and other officers of excise, are required to make an allowance to such owner, of the duties arising by this act; provided notice be given to the auctioneer before such bidding, both by the owner, and the person intended to be the bidder; and provided such notice be verified by the oath of the auctioneer, as also the fairness and reality of the transaction, to the best of his knowledge and belief: and in case of any dispute, the proof shall lie on the auctioneer; and on failure therein, or in case of any unfair practice, no such allowance shall be made.

11. Provided, That nothing in this act shall extend to sales by auction of estates or chattels, by any order of chancery, or of exchequer, in England, before the masters in chancery, or the deputy-remembrancer of exchequer; or by order of the courts of session or exchequer in Scotland; or, at any such sales made by the East-India company, or the Hudson's-bay company; or by order of the commissioners of customs or excise, or of the board of ordnance, or commissioners of the navy or victualling; or by the sheriff in execution of judgements, or of goods distrained for rent, or for non-payment of tithes, or of goods and effects of bankrupts sold by order of the assignees under a commission of bankruptcy.

12.—or to any goods imported by way of merchandise from any British colony or plantation in America, on the first sale of such goods, by or for the account of the original importer, to whom the same were consigned; and by whom they were entered at the customhouse at the port of importation, so as such sale be made within twelve calendar months after such goods shall be so imported; nor to any ships, or their furniture, or cargoes, which shall be taken, and condemned as prizes, which shall be sold in this kingdom for the benefit of the captors; nor to any ships or goods that may be wrecked or stranded in this kingdom, and sold by auction for the benefit of the insurers or proprietors, or which may be sold free of duty to defray the charges of salvage; nor to sales made for the benefit of creditors, by direction of any deed executed before the 1st day of April 1777; nor to sales made by trustees chosen in pursuance of an act 12° Geo. III. *for rendering the payment of the creditors of insolvent debtors more equal and expeditious, &c. — in Scotland* [xxxiv. 281.].

13. — nor to the sale of any estate held by lease, or copy of court-rolls or entries, for a life or lives, or for any term of years; or to the sale of any woods, coppices, produce of mines or quarries, or to any contract relating thereto, or to the cutting or working the same, or to the sale of any materials used in the working of such mines or quarries; or to the sale of any cattle, and live or dead stock, or unmanufactured produce of land, so as such sales of woods, mines, cattle, produce, &c. be made whilst they continue in the lands producing the same, and by the owners of such lands, or proprietors of or adventurers in such mines or quarries, or by his or their agents.

14. All the money arising by the rates chargeable by this act, (necessary charges excepted), shall be paid into the exchequer separate and apart, and carried to the sinking fund.

15. All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this act, shall be sued for, recovered, &c. by such ways as forfeitures, &c. may be recovered by any law of excise, (not otherwise directed by this act), in any of the courts of record at Westminster, or in the court of exchequer in Scotland, one moiety to the King, the other to the informer or prosecutor.

16. Any person prosecuted for executing this act, may plead the general issue; and if a verdict pass for the defendant, or the plaintiff become non-suited, the defendant shall have treble costs.

The remainder of this act relates to the stamp-duties.

From Lord Chesterfield's Miscellanies.

I have both philosophy and religion enough to submit to my fate without either melancholy or murmur; for, tho' I can by no means account why there is either moral or physical evil in the world, yet conscious of the narrow bounds of human understanding, and convinced of the wisdom and justice of the eternal Divine Being who placed them here, I am persuaded that it is fit and right that they should be here.

A

A list of British Ships of War now in commission, and where stationed.

By a correspondent, dated, Edinburgh, July 28.

In ENGLAND, or near it.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Princess Royal	90	Sir Th. Pye, Adm. of Bl. / Capt. M. Milbank
Sandwich	90	Richard Edwards
Prince George	90	Charles Middleton
Ocean	90	J. Laforey
Queen	90	J. Robinson
Blenheim	90	B. Hartwell.
Princess Amelia	80	Digby Dent
Foudroyant	80	J. Jarvis
Prince of Wales	74	Hon. S. Barrington
Ramillies	74	Hon. R. Digby
Resolution	74	Sir Chaloner Ogle
Terrible	74	Sir Rich. Bickerton
Valiant	74	Hon. J. Lev. Gower
Mars	74	Hon. Geo. Falconer
Torbay	74	Hon. Henry St John
Hector	74	Sir John Hamilton
Cornwall	74	R. Roddam
Invincible	74	Hyde Parker senior
Monarch	74	Joshua Rowley
Conqueror	74	Thomas Graves
Courageux	74	S. Hood
Centaur	74	Richard Hughes
Albion	74	J. C. Allen
Culloden	74	G. Balfour
Royal Oak	74	Jon. Faulknor
Bedford	74	Western Varlo
Egmont	74	J. Elphinstone
Boyne	70	Horb. Sawyer
Burford	64	G. Bowyer
Yarmouth	64	N. Vincent
Exeter	64	M. Moore
Trident	64	J. Elliot
Worcester	64	M. Robinson
Raisonable	64	T. Fitzherbert
Belliſle	64	J. Brookes
Bienfaisant	64	J. Macbride
Asia	64	G. Vandeput
Ardent	64	Lord Mulgrave
Stirling Castle	64	Sir Charles Douglas
Conquestador	60	S. Thompson
Warwick	50	J. Moubray
Venus	36	W. P. Williams
Arethusa	32	S Marshall
Vestal	32	James Shirley
Tortoise	32	
Maidstone	28	A. Gardiner
Pelican	24	Henry Lloyd
Fowey	24	Elliot Salter
Drake	18	—— Burdon
Harpy	18	Roger Wills
Cameleon	16	
Shark	16	J. Chapman
Ceres	14	
Badger	12	—— Everitt
Lynx	10	Francis Parry
Alderney	12	—— Parry
Hawke	12	R. P. Cooper
Diligence	10	Thomas Davry
Hazard	8	James Orrock
Wasp	8	R R. Bligh
Wolf	8	Ar. Kemp
Ranger	8	Ed V. Yeats
Speedwell	8	J. Harvey

In NORTH AMERICA, under Lord Howe.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Commanders.*
Eagle	64	Richard Ld Visc. Howe, Vice-Adm. of the Blue. / Capt Henry Duncan
Chatham	50	Sir Peter Parker, Kt, Rear-Adm. of the Blue. / Capt. Tobias Caulfield
Preston	50	Will. Hotham, Com. / Capt. S. Uppleby
Nonsuch	64	W. Griffith
Augusta	64	Fr. Reynolds
St Albans	64	Richard Onslow
Somerset	64	George Ourry
Renown	50	Fr. Banks
Centurion	50	Richard Braithwaite
Isis	50	Hon Wm Cornwallis
Experiment	50	Sir James Wallace
Bristol	50	J. Rayner
Rainbow	44	Sir George Collier
Phœnix	44	Hyde Parker junior
Roebuck	44	A. S. Hammond
Amazon	32	M. Jacobs
Diamond	32	Charles Fielding
Flora	32	J. Brisbane
Lark	32	Richard Smith
Brune	32	James Ferguson
Juno	32	Hugh Dalrymple
Emerald	32	B. Caldwell
Orpheus	32	Charles Hudson
Ambuscade	32	J Macartney
Richmond	32	J. L. Gidoin
Blonde	32	J. Millegen
Niger	32	G. Talbot
Repulse	32	H. Davis
Apollo	32	Phm. Pownal
Pearl	32	Hon. G. H. Elphinston
Thames	32	Tyrm. Howe.
Proteus	32	H. Robinson
Milford	28	A. Barkley
Carysfort	28	R. Fanshaw
Mermaid	28	James Hawker
Liverpool	28	H. Bellew
Soleby	28	Thomas Symonds
Cerberus	28	J. Symons
Tartar	28	C. Ommaney
Triton	28	Skeff Lutwidge
Perseus	28	Hon. Charles Phipps
Syren	28	T. Furneaux
Lizard	28	Thomas Mackenzie
Surprize	28	R. Linzee
Unicorn	28	J. Ford
Greyhound	20	Archibald Dickson
Scarborough	20	Sir Will. Burnaby

Ships.

July 1777.

Ships.

Sphynx
Galatea
Daphne
Garland
Rose
Deal Castle
Kennington
Mercury
Camilla
Ariadne
Camel
Falcon
Ferret
Merlin
Atalanta
Tryal
King's Fisher
Nautilus
Scorpion
Senegal
Porpoise
Vulture
Dispatch
Martin
Swan
Zebra
Swift
Druid
Otter
Viper
Careass
Cruizer
Thunder
Strombollo
Jersey
Buffaloe
Grampus
Bute
Lord Howe
Silver Eel
Pigot

On the

Ships.

Romney

Active
Fox
Squirrel
Pegasus

L

Ships.

Portland

Eholus
Lowestoffe
Hynd
Fly

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Sphynx	20	A. Hunt
Galatea	20	T. Jordan
Daphne	20	St J. Chinnery
Garland	20	R. Pearſon
Roſe	20	
Deal Caſtle	20	
Kennington	20	
Mercury	20	James Montagu
Camilla	20	M. Squire
Ariadne	20	Thomas Pringle
Camel	20	Hon. William Finch
Falcon	18	J. Linzee
Ferret	18	James Rodney
Merlin	18	
Atalanta	16	T. Underwood
Tryal	16	Joſ. Nunn
King's Fiſher	16	Alexander Græme
Nautilus	16	J. Collins
Scorpion	16	—— Reeve
Senegal	16	R. Curtis
Porpoiſe	16	Lt. Haynes
Vulture	14	James Featus
Diſpatch	14	Chriſtopher Maſon
Martin	14	C. Chamberlyn
Swan	14	James Ayſcough
Zebra	14	Hon. J. Tollemache
Swift	14	A. Parrey
Druid	14	J. Cartwright
Otter	10	S. W. Clayton
Viper	10	D. Pryce
Carcaſs	8	R. Dring
Cruizer	8	
Thunder	8	Ja. Reid } bombs.
Strombollo	8	
Jerſey		W. A. Halſted Hoſp.
Buffaloe	32	H. Bromedge } ſtore-ſhips armed for war.
Grampus	32	Amb. Riddel
Bute	20	
Lord Howe	20	
Silver Eel	20	
Pigot	20	

On the NEWFOUNDLAND ſtation.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Romney	50	John Montague, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. Geo. Montague
Active	28	W. Wiliams
Fox	28	P. O. Fotheringham
Squirrel	20	H. Hervey
Pegaſus	14	Hamilton Gore

LEEWARD-ISLAND ſtation.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Portland	50	James Young, Vice-Admiral of the Red. Capt. Tho. Dumareſq
Ebolus	32	Chriſtopher Atkins
Loweſtoffe	32	William Locker
Hynd	32	H. Bryne
Fly	16	Edward Garner
Sylph	16	Ja. Rd. Dacres
Graſſhopper	14	W. Truſcott
Favorite	14	William Fooks
Beaver	14	James Jones
Nimrod	14	
Pelican	14	Lieut. Ardeſoife
Antigua	12	

On the JAMAICA ſtation.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Antelope	50	Clark Gayton, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. William Jadd
Southampton	32	William Garnier
Winchelſea	32	N. Bateman
Boreas	28	C. Thompſon
Seaford	20	J. Colpoys
Lively	20	T. Biſhop
Glaſgow	20	T. Paſley
Cygnet	18	Hon. R. Stratford
Hornet	16	R. Haſwell
Porcupine	16	
Hound	12	
Kent armed ſhip		Joſ. Tathwell

In the MEDITERRANEAN.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Medway	60	Robert Man, Vice-Admiral of the White. Capt. William Affleck
Alarm	32	William Hay
Enterprize	28	Sir Tho. Rich, Bt.
Levant	28	George Murray
Raven	14	John Stanhope
Zephyr	10	R. Man

In the EAST INDIES.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Rippon	60	Sir Edw. Vernon, Com. Capt. Hon. Will. Waldegrave
Coventry	28	B. Marlow
Seahorſe	24	G. Farmer
Cormorant	20	J. Younge
Swallow	16	J. A. Panton
Saliſbury	50	Sir Ed. Hughes, Com. Capt. G. R. Walters, on their way to Engl.

On the coaſt of AFRICA.

Ships.	Guns.	Commanders.
Pallas	36	Capt. Rowland Cotton
Weazle	16	Samuel Warren

Convoy to the homeward-bound East-India ſhips.

Ship.	Gun.	Commander.
Thetis	32	Capt. Mitchel Graham

An

An account of the employment and treatment of the convicts presently employed in ballast-heaving on the Thames. By a gentleman who saw them at work.

THere are upwards of two hundred of them, who are employed as follows. Some are sent about a mile below Woolwich in lighters to raise ballast, and to row it back to the embankment at Woolwich warren, close to the end of the Target walk: others are there employed in throwing it from the lighters. Some wheel it to different parts to be sifted: others wheel it from the skreen, and spread it for the embankment. A party is continually busied in turning round a machine for driving piles to secure the embankment from the rapidity of the tides. Carpenters, &c. are employed in repairing Justitia and Toyloe hulks, that lie hard by for the nightly reception of these objects, who have fetters on each leg, with a chain between, that ties variously, some round their middle, others upright to the throat. Some are chained two and two; and others, whose crimes have been enormous, with heavy fetters. Six or seven men are continually walking about with them with drawn cutlasses, to prevent their escape, and likewise to prevent idleness. So far from being permitted to speak to any one, they hardly dare speak to each other. But what is the most surprising, is the revolution in manners: Not an oath is to be heard; and each criminal performs the task assigned to him with industry, and without murmuring. It seems as if each convict was most desirous of shewing his readiness to work, and his obedience to discipline, being induced thereto by one only hope, viz. that of obtaining their liberty by good behaviour, which is the only means afforded them to get their liberty before the legal expiration of the time. In the morning they breakfast upon a bason of soup from ox-cheek or leg of beef. When the overseer pleases, they are sent to the hulk to dinner, on one or other of those joints; and when he pleases they return. Their drink is nothing but water. All is discretionary with their keeper. They do not take it by turns to work, but turn out of the hulk into the long boat, and go on shore to work as he pleases, without distinction. If any one appears to keep behind, he is certain of being employed the oftener. The greatest liberty allowed them is that of being permitted to go to a neighbouring ditch within their boundaries to drink. Dignam [270.] has been ill for a week; but it was given our correspondent to understand that he would be properly visited; and, if he was found to have feigned illness, a severe hand would be held over him, and his time of working increased. It is true that, when he first went on board, he hired a boat at a guinea a-week, for his black servant to come backwards and forwards to him from shore; and, the first day he was there, he ordered a dinner to be brought him from Woolwich. When it was brought, the overseer ordered his servant to take it back, and give it to the first poor man he met, for it should not come there. Mr Dignam, therefore, as well as other defrauders, know what they have to depend on if they once enter on board the floating academy.

Barrington and Flint presented themselves to view with the rest of the criminals, wheeling ballast to the skreens. Barrington, from an appearance the most genteel, is become an object of commiseration. His behaviour is mild, humble, and patient. He entertains a just sense of his dishoneſt course of life, and performs his lot with all possible industry in a state of true contrition; and it is hoped, that, if set at liberty, he would make a proper atonement to the public for his offences, by becoming an useful member of society.

From Ld Chesterfield's Miscellanies. [226.]

To Mad. de ——. 1753.

A propos of English, you will soon have one at Paris, that, I think, a very promising youth: it is the young Lord Bolingbroke, nephew to our deceased friend, and by his talents no way unworthy to bear his name. Your friendship for his late uncle will be a more effectual recommendation than any thing I could say to you; otherwise I would have taken the liberty earnestly to beg you would grant him not only your protection, but your advice, and even your authority. He is but a novice, but he wishes to be no longer so; he is desirous of improvement, and he will improve. I have corresponded with him since his uncle's death, and I do assure you his letters are such as would not have been disowned by our late friend, either as to matter or style.

PAR-

PARLIAMENT. [301.]

On the 14th of May, Lord North, in the ways-and-means committee, entered into the ſtate of the nation. His Lordſhip lamented the ſtubbornneſs and ingratitude of the Americans, which forced the mother country, after every other means had been tried, to the neceſſity of proſecuting a war at the expence of the blood and treaſure of their fellow-ſubjects; he ſhewed how reluctantly government had entered into it; and at the ſame time obſerved, that it had in a great meaſure anſwered the end propoſed by it; ſome of the colonies had already returned to their allegiance, others it was not doubted would ſoon follow ſo good an example, eſpecially as they ſaw that his Majeſty's arms were crowned with ſucceſs.—After lamenting the heavy but neceſſary expence the nation had been put to, in order to aſſert and maintain its juſt authority over the dependencies of the Britiſh empire, and to ſhew foreign powers that we were in a ſtate of defence to reſiſt any unexpected attacks from them, his Lordſhip proceeded to ſtate the eſtimate of the ſupplies voted by parliament for the ſervice of the current year, and the produce of the ordinary revenues of the kingdom; by which it appeared, that the ſum of five millions were wanting to make good the amount of the ſupplies exceeding the ordinary revenue, viz.

Grants — —	£12,386,259	18 10
Revenue — —	7,508,904	15 2
Deficiency — —	£ 4,877,355	3 8

To diſcharge this his Lordſhip propoſed a loan of five millions.

Each 100l. to bear 4 p. cent int. for ten years, valued at — —	£95	0
To which is to be added an annuity of 10s. a-year for the like term, valued at — — —	4	1
Suppoſed profit on a ticket in a lottery of 50,000 tickets, the prizes whereof to be paid in money —	3	0
	£102	1

So that the *bonus* to the ſubſcriber might be reckoned at 2l. 1s.	
Intereſt of 5,000,000l. at 4 per cent	200,000
Intereſt on the 10s. annuity —	25,000
	225,000

Propoſed to be raiſed as follows.

A tax of one guinea each on male ſervants — — —	100,000
Additional duty on glaſs —	45,000
Additional ſtamp duties —	55,000
A duty on goods ſold by auction —	37,000
	237,000
Deduce the annual amount of the plate duty, propoſed to be repealed	12,000
	225,000

Upon theſe taxes Lord North remarked, that the duty upon ſervants had been long called for by the public, as an object of that ſort of luxury which was very properly within the ſphere of taxation, and is actually ſo in ſeveral other countries; and if it had the effect of diſmiſſing ſeveral of theſe perſons, it would be of eſſential uſe, by employing them in manufactures, &c.; that it was perfectly proportional, ſince there was, perhaps, no part of a man's expenditure which was more equally marked than in the number of his ſervants; that the claſſes it would fall upon were by much the moſt able to contribute to alleviate the burthens of the public; and he apprehended, at the ſame time, that it would be very productive to the revenue, and be a very light burthen to the individual. His Lordſhip reckoned there were 199,000 houſes in the kingdom, and more than 100,000 with ten windows and upwards; he therefore ſuppoſed the produce, on a moderate calculation, would be 100,000l. the collection is to be made under the direction of the commiſſioners of the land-tax, the aſſeſſors of which are to leave at, or ſend liſts to, the houſe of every gentleman, requiring him to give in writing the number of ſervants he keeps, and, on his neglect, they are to charge him at their diſcretion; the charge to be ſubject to an appeal to the commiſſioners.

Stamps, &c. he ſaid, were an increaſing revenue, although lately taxed, and could well bear an addition. Glaſs was not a conſiderable object in foreign trade, and was chiefly uſed by the opulent. Auctions had been often complained of, as prejudicial to the fair trader, and was the parent of many frauds; that tax therefore would be of eſſential ſervice, and would be paid when the auctioneer was beſt able to pay it, juſt when he was receiving the ready money. His Lordſhip ſaid he had rather under-rated than over-rated the produce of all the taxes.

He gave a long account of the advan-

tages which would arife from abſtaining to tax our own manufactures, at leaſt ſuch as were intended for exportation; and took great merit on the duties on deeds, and a legal tranſfer of landed property. Property, in whatever ſhape it could be got at, ought at all times to be the great object of finance, and not the precarious profits ariſing from trade, or ſtill more ſacred fruits of laborious induſtry. He allowed the public burdens to be heavy; but he ſaid, he expected that the enſuing campaign would determine our troubles in America; and that a revenue, if not conſiderable at firſt, might be procured from that country, which would aſſiſt in lightening the heavy preſſure of taxes under which we labour.

As to the debates, they were ſhort, and only ſix members ſpoke, including Lord North. — Col. Barré aſſerted, that the treaſury-board were guilty of ſcandalous miſmanagement. Upon Lord North's urging him to mention in what particular, the Colonel ſaid, In the article of the contract for rum; and threatened to bring evidence to the bar of the Houſe, to prove, that the rum-contracts were ſhamefully uſurious.

The committee agreed to the ſeveral reſolutions propoſed by the Noble Lord.

The five millions to be funded, was all ſubſcribed for before the budget was opened; and if the miniſter had wanted as much more, it was ready.

The reſolutions of the committee were reported to the Houſe next day, May 15. —— Mr Hartley made a ſpeech which laſted near two hours. — Lord North replied. His Lordſhip agreed with Mr Hartley, that it was wrong to load the public accounts with a large navy-debt, and for that reaſon had paid off a million, but did not ſee that his propoſition of a million and a half was at all neceſſary. Upon the ſubject of the American war, he lamented it as well as the Hon. Gentleman; and Mr Hartley having called upon him to take care of his head from the effects of it, he ſaid, That as to the ſituation of his head, he was not in much pain, as he truſted this was a country in which he ſhould remain ſafe, provided he was innocent; that he had acted in every circumſtance from the beſt of his judgement; and, what was of much more conſequence, honeſtly, openly, and without concealment: That as to no body's being willing to take the poſt of firſt lord of the treaſury, and the Hon. Gentleman's advice to him to withdraw in time; he had contradicted himſelf; that he could not think of retiring at any period becauſe that period was difficult and dangerous, — it would be inconſiſtent with honour; but the Hon. Gentleman had furniſhed him with another reaſon, which made it impoſſible for him to quit; which was the unlucky misfortune, that no body could be found to accept his place. Let me, however, Sir, (he continued), add, that I ſit on this bench no longer than the voice of the people keeps me here, I mean the voice of this Houſe; whenever I ſhall have ſo acted as to have that voice againſt me, believe me, Sir, I ſhall retire with as much pleaſure as propriety.

Relative, Sir, to the hints which dropped yeſterday as well as to-day, complaining of my not going ſo fully into the ſtate of the nation as ſome gentlemen expected, it is proper to obſerve, that when the buſineſs of the year occaſioned very ſhort budgets, I had time to do it without tiring the Houſe; but ſince new taxes have been deviſed, it has made ſo long a detail neceſſary, that the ſame length has not been within my power, without a ſpeech ſo long as to tire the Houſe.

Col. Barré aroſe, and ſilence followed him. He touched ſhortly upon the expectations which every one who was preſent yeſterday, muſt have of ſome explanations from both or one of the Noble Lords, (North and Geo. Germaine), relative to the ſtate of the nation, with regard to foreign powers, and to the proſpect of a ſpeedy end to the American war; farther he hoped than what could be gathered from two dry ſentences, that France meant nothing hoſtile, and that there were hopes of a good concluſion to the troubles in America.

Lord North ſarcaſtically congratulated Col. Barré upon his change of ground ſince yeſterday; from the affair of the contracts to that of the political line; from which he hoped he was to underſtand, that he had reaped better information.

Col. Barré ſaid, that if the Noble Lord meant to be at all communicative, there was ample matter for him to expatiate upon: he called on him particularly to explain the 700,000 l. for proviſions alone; likewiſe the 800,000 l. for extraordinaries, of which the Noble Lord had hitherto only told them, that that and o-

ther

ther 400,000 l. were applied for a *military cheſt*; a very laconic explanation, but ſuch an one as he hoped would not prove ſatisfactory to the Houſe by any means; that in relation to the rum-buſineſs, a Mr Atkinſon muſt be a very good friend of the treaſury indeed; for he has paid 35,000 l. for rum, without any of the requiſites of a ſatisfactory account; for there was not even the quantity ſpecified which he had furniſhed; he underſtood, however, that it was at 5 s. 3 d. a-gallon; — that he had made many inquiries of planters, merchants, and others, and had found that 3 s. 6 d. was a very favourable contract-price; that 2 s. 4 d. was a prime-coſt price; and deſired to know if a Mr Irvine had not offered to contract for rum at 2 s. 6 d.? and alſo if the victualling-office had not contracted for it no longer ago than laſt Monday at 2 s. 6 d.? He would not hint an idea that the Noble Lord touched a penny of theſe contracts: — he who certainly was capable of refuſing lacks of pagodas, can never be reproached with the meanneſs of being concerned in the pitiful tranſactions of rum-contracts.

Lord North ſaid, in reply to the contract-buſineſs, That nothing could be clearer than the mode of the exchequer paſſing the accounts of thoſe who had contracted with goverment; — that there were always vouchers for every thing that was done, ſo that ſatisfaction could at any time be had, as to the terms of the contract, and the due performance of thoſe terms: That the contract with Mr Atkinſon was for rum of the beſt proof, the fineſt that could be had in Jamaica; and that it might be known whether the rum was of that goodneſs, an inſtrument for aſcertaining it was ſent out: That Mr Pelham, ſecretary to the navy-board, had informed the treaſury, that their contract-price in Jamaica was 4 s. 4 d. a-gallon; but that, in addition to this, there was freight, part to Boſton at ſix pence, and part to Canada at nine pence, which made ſeven pence halfpenny on an average; leakage was ten per cent. or five pence; inſurance eight per cent. or four pence; commiſſion *was five per cent. two pence halfpenny:* in all, prime coſt 4 s. 4 d. freight 7½ d. leakage 5 d. inſurance 4 d. commiſſion 2½ d. total 5 s. 11 d. Whereas the treaſury had contracted at 5 s. 3 d. which he thought, ſo far from being a bad bargain, was evidently a favourable one. — As to Mr Irvine having offered to contract cheaper, he knew not the fact, but no other contracts were to be made than the firſt, as they were now left to the commander in chief, Sir W. Howe. — In anſwer to the Colonel's inquiries about the ſums called a military cheſt, he ſaid, it ſeemed to him not an improper term, as it was at the diſpoſition of the commander in chief, for the purchaſe of extraordinaries.

Col. Barré, with ſome vehemence of pleaſantry, roſe to hug the Noble Lord, as he called it; upon the rum-affair he was perfectly ſatisfied; perfectly convinced of the wondrous good œconomy of the Noble Lord, to get that at 5 s. 3 d. which plainly coſt the contractor 6 s. Why the poor man muſt be ruined! It was cruel to treat him ſo unjuſtly; and he now plainly ſaw why people of all ſorts were ſo ſhy of taking government-contracts. But this Mr Atkinſon muſt be the greateſt idiot in the whole contracting world. Did he make his contracts for four crout and porter upon the ſame principles? But what will the Noble Lord ſay to rum, ſo far from being 4 s. 4 d. in the iſland, being no more than 1 s. 9 d.? yet that this was the fact, he knew from certain intelligence. Thoſe therefore who had ſo flagrantly miſinformed the Noble Lord, ought to be reprimanded. He called again on Ld George Germaine to give ſome ſatisfaction to the Houſe, upon the buſineſs of the American war: that Noble Lord ſpoke but ſeldom, but he ſpoke with weight.

Gov. Johnſtone treated the idea of rum being 4 s. 4 d. with great harſhneſs: he ſaid, it was poſſible, that the Noble Lord muſt have made a miſtake not very uncommon, that of currency for Sterling; but there was forty per cent. difference in the exchange. He ſaid, that the whole occaſions of theſe contracts were wrong, for they were only bribing the ſoldiers to their buſineſs; that Sir Jeffery Amherſt conquered that country without any rum coming into the national expence.

Sir James Colbourn roſe to explain the circumſtances of his contract, for 100,000 gallons of rum from Grenada, where the current price was 2 s. 1 d. Sterling a-gallon; that there were expences in caſks, &c. which gentlemen had forgot; that to carry rum from the Weſt Indies to Boſton, or Canada, now, was an immenſe expence, as they were to be freighted thither on purpoſe, and to come back again empty to the iſlands: but he produ-

ced one fact, which was very ſtrong for the treaſury; he freighted five ſhips with his contract, and one not being loaded, he filled her up with more of the ſame rum, to be ſold at Quebec on his own account, and that ſold for a higher price than what his contract gave him; he ſpoke entirely from facts, and offered to produce proofs of what he ſaid at the bar: that if the treaſury would give him another ſuch contract, he would not take it; that his contract, and it might be the ſame with others, was made under the expectance of the price falling, inſtead of which it roſe.

Lord North ſaid, that Mr Pelham's account was 4 s. 4 d. without diſtinguiſhing whether it was currency or not; but he apprehended, that currency was meant from the certain expences he had recapitulated running ſo much above 5 s. 3d.; but that he would inform himſelf more particularly, and give the Houſe every ſpecies of information they wiſhed to have about it; as there was no contract which would not bear their cloſeſt examination.

Mr Fox called on the Houſe ſimply to remark, that forty per cent. was no ſort of difference in the accounts of the Noble Lord.

Mr Bayley offered to deliver to the uſe of government, the very beſt rum, at 2 s. 2 d. Sterling in Jamaica, which was juſt half the price the Noble Lord had mentioned.

Lord North replied, if the Hon. Gentleman had any good offers to make in the contracting-way, the navy and victualling boards were the proper places to apply to, which were not in his department; that the prices he had mentioned were from papers, not memory.

Mr Dempſter remarked, that if contracts were publicly advertiſed to whoever would ſupply them cheapeſt, as they ought ever to be, the Noble Lord would not be under any difficulties in having recourſe to either papers or memory.

Mr Dunning ſaid, that there was no clearneſs in this matter of the contracts, but there was one thing clear as day, which was the Noble Lord's perfect ignorance of the whole tranſaction.

Lord George Germaine roſe to give ſatisfaction to the Houſe, why he had in the debate of the day before ſaid that there was a proſpect of a ſucceſsful end to the war in North America: — That as to his ſpeaking ſeldom, it was not his cuſtom to ſpeak when he had nothing to ſay; but whenever he was called upon to give information to the Houſe, he ſhould always then ſpeak with pleaſure. — As to the campaign, he thought he had the greateſt reaſon to expect ſucceſs, from the army of Gen. Howe being in good order, and more numerous from recruits than in the laſt campaign, while that of the rebels was in much worſe order, and leſs numerous than it was before: That the fleet was alſo reinforced with ſome ſhips of the line, which were wanting laſt year: That he thought himſelf farther founded in his expectation, from the minds of the people turning, from their experiencing the miſery of anarchy, confuſion, and deſpotiſm, inſtead of the happineſs and ſecurity they enjoyed under the legal government of this country; that theſe emotions had operated ſo ſtrongly in their minds, that very many deſerters had left the rebel-army, and came in to Gen. Howe with their arms; many hundreds; and were coming in every day: That he had farther formed his opinion from the circumſtance of the congreſs having given up the government, confeſſing themſelves unequal to it, and creating Mr Waſhington Dictator of America; theſe circumſtances, he thought, promiſed diviſions among them: That another circumſtance which every day proved of yet greater importance, was their being diſappointed in their expectations of aſſiſtance and ſupport from France; they had been buoyed up with that hope, and made to believe, that a ſuperior French fleet would be ſeen riding on their coaſt; in all which they now felt themſelves deceived, and reſented it accordingly: That they had met with the ſame diſappointments from Spain; not that he aſſerted they had not received underhand aſſiſtance from both in officers, &c. but what they were promiſed was, open, avowed aſſiſtance. Yet, Sir, added his Lordſhip, for the protection of France they would pay largely; they have offered largely; they have, by their pretended ambaſſadors, actually offered to the French court all our Weſt-India iſlands! There is liberality, Sir! There is love of freedom, to conſign ſo readily under French dominion and deſpotiſm the whole Weſt Indies! Let me farther remark, Sir, that there are great expectations from the army in Canada, which laſt

year

year could do no more than prepare to act; but having deſtroyed the enemy's fleet, they will be able to advance early in the ſpring, and unite with Gen. Howe's army, adding 12,000 men to it, beſides Canadians. His Lordſhip farther brought another circumſtance, which was the infinite difficulty Waſhington found in raiſing men: he had been under the neceſſity of forcing them into arms for three years, yet gave them a bounty of thirty pounds Sterling a-man: but nothing could make it effectual; for as faſt as they were forced on one ſide, they deſerted to the other; of which there were 6000 armed New-Yorkers in Howe's army: that his army was collected chiefly from the ſouth; for from New England none had been raiſed; and they would early be cut off from the ſouth. Theſe, he ſaid, were the reaſons which induced him to have the warmeſt hope that the next campaign would prove very favourable.

Col. Barré. I congratulate the Houſe upon the Noble Lord for once, at laſt, giving any hope that there would be an end of the American war; this was what he never could be brought to do before; not one word of the kind could ever be drawn from him. The Noble Lord has told us, that all deficiencies have been made good in our army by recruits from Europe. I do not clearly underſtand him: does he mean their preſent or their former eſtabliſhment? and does he include in the army the American auxiliaries?

Lord George Germaine. What I mean, Sir, is this, that on the 20th of March, the date of the laſt general return, the army was more numerous, including the troops going on the ſea from Europe, than it was when it took New York, more rank and file, without including the 7000 Americans.

Col. Barré. The Noble Lord ſeems to pride himſelf upon that circumſtance, which he has no room for; for I will tell him the reaſon; the laſt diviſion of the Heſſians were not arrived when New York was taken.

Ld Geo. Germaine and Lord Barrington, No—no—no—we do not mean that.

Col. Barré. But the Noble Lord gave not the leaſt ſatisfaction that he did not mean it. One circumſtance he builds upon much, is the unpopular and dangerous circumſtance of making Mr Waſhington dictator. Now, Sir, it is very remarkable, that that account ſhould have been denied by every private account which has come from America. Mr Waſhington poſitively denied it. He applied to the congreſs for more power, as his former authority was not ſufficient for the raiſing and diſciplining the troops voted; ſuch an enlargement of his military power was given, but it was only relative to the army, and by no means a dictatorial authority, to include all the power of the ſtate. — Another point upon which the Noble Lord has inſiſted much, is the French not openly aſſiſting the Americans. But, Sir, he admits, and indeed he could do no leſs, that they have given every aſſiſtance privately; that they have ſent great numbers of officers, engineers, and moſt ample ſupplies of money, arms, artillery, and ammunition; this we all well know; and every one muſt be able to judge whether this will not have a great effect in the enſuing campaign. As to the French fleet ſailing to Newfoundland without convoy; does the Noble Lord recollect, that that fleet will be back in June, and that there then remains full time for France to interfere, and prevent our conqueſt of America? which, depend on it, they never will allow. Look at the preſent ſtate of their fleet: they have twenty ſail of the line ready for the ſea! Is that a peace-eſtabliſhment? Is that an equivocal mark of their intentions? What in the name of common ſenſe do they intend to do with that force, if not employ it againſt us? — But there are great hopes from the army in Canada. I wiſh theſe hopes may not be fruſtrated. There is a piece of policy to be exerted there which is unheard of; another officer wreſting the command away the moment the army is out of the limits of the province; but through the whole conduct of the laſt campaign that commander was unhandſomely uſed, and it is to continue. Nor, Sir, will the operations there be in future ſo ſmooth. Conſider what was done; General Carleton deſtroyed twelve of fifteen of the enemy's veſſels on the Lake the 19th of June *, but he was then unable to proceed. Does he know that the 19th of June is a very early opening of a campaign there? and if he then could not proceed, why is he now, after the Americans have had ſo much time to reſtore their loſſes? It will be no ſuch eaſy matter — certainly

* [Date wrong. xxxviii. 362. 591.]

no

no eafy matter. Yet the fleet which he built there, coft, I may fay, millions to this country; fo much that we fhall never have the particulars. —— To me it appears clear, that the Americans had the advantage in all the great leading features of the campaign; the evacuation of Boſton; Carleton's retiring at the very opening of it; too weak to attack Ticonderoga; and Gen. Howe not being able to bring Waſhington to an action, but extending his lines till they were all driven back about his ears. Through the whole of theſe circumſtances, we have had nothing to boaſt.

The reſolutions were agreed to by the Houſe.

Lord North came prepared, May 22. to give the Houſe an explanation of the contract with Mr Atkinſon for rum. His Lordſhip ſtated that contract to be a very fair one, from papers he had referred to, and inquiries he had made; and that the Treaſury had followed the victualling-office contract. —Col. Barré replied, and ſtill inſiſted on his objections; and that the ſubject of expenſive contracts ought to be matter of general inquiry early in the next ſeſſion of parliament. — Lord Malgrave ſaid a few words in defence of the victualling contract. — Mr Townſend made ſome obſervations as to the miniſterial influence acquired by granting lucrative contracts.

The SUPPLIES granted in the ſeſſion of parliament 1776-7. [xxx. 639.]

I. For the NAVY, &c.

1. For 45,000 ſeamen, including 10,129 marines, at 4 l. per man, per month, for 13 months, including ordnance for ſea-ſervice	L.	2,340,000	0	0 0
2. For the ordinary of the navy, including half pay to ſea and marine officers, for 1777		400,805	2	10 0
3. Towards the buildings, rebuildings, and repairs of the navy, for 1777		465,500	0	0 0
4. To Greenwich Hoſpital		4,000	0	0 0
5. Towards the diſcharge of the navy-debt		1,000,000	0	0 0
		4,210,305	2	10 0

II. For the LAND-FORCES, &c.

6. For 20,734 land-forces, including 3213 invalids, commiſſion and non-commiſſion officers included, for 1777		648,009	16	5 0
7. For the forces and garriſons in the plantations and Africa, excluding thoſe in garriſon at Minorca and Gibraltar, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Gibraltar, the ceded iſlands, and Africa, for 1777		949,720	11	3 0
8. For the difference of pay between the Britiſh and Iriſh eſtabliſhment of one regiment of light dragoons and ſix regiments of foot, ſerving in North America, for 1777		47,178	0	3 0
9. For the general and ſtaff-officers in G. Britain for 1777		11,473	18	6 2
10. For five Hanoverian battalions of foot at Gibraltar and Minorca, and for proviſions for the three battalions of the ſaid troops at Gibraltar, for 1777		56,074	19	4 2
11. For 12,667 Heſſians in the pay of G. Britain, together with the ſubſidy for 1777		336,932	1	6 3
12. For one regiment of foot of Hanau, with the ſubſidy for 1777		18,181	15	6 1
13. For one regiment of foot of Waldeck, together with the ſubſidy for 1777		17,370	8	2 3
14. For 4300 Brunſwickers, together with the ſubſidy for 1777		93,947	15	8 0
15. For proviſions for the foreign troops ſerving in America for 1777		41,427	17	7 1
16. For the deficiency of pay for Heſſian troops to Dec. 24. 1776		6,617	5	3 1
17. For ditto of Hanau, to ditto date		1,013	16	10 3
18. For artillery for the foreign troops for 1777		26,053	7	4 0
19. For ditto for ditto for 1776		5,152	12	3 3
20. For ditto for Heſſians for 1776		13,973	16	0 0
21. For ditto for Hanau 1776, to be given for artillery to foreign troops for 1776		3,383	6	8 0
22. For ditto Waldeck 1776, the ſavings to be given for artillery to foreign troops for 1776		403	19	9 1
23. For the office of ordnance for land-ſervice for 1777		320,111	18	11 0
Carried forward,	L.	2,597,027	7	7 0

	Brought forward, L.	2,597,027	7	7 0
24. For the expences of the office of ordnance for land-ſervice, and not provided for, for 1776		272,705	18	1 0
25. Towards the charge of out-penſioners of Chelſea Hoſpital for 1777		105,279	13	9 0
26. Upon account, for the reduced officers of the land-forces and marines, for 1777		93,616	8	4 0
27. For allowances to the ſeveral officers and private gentlemen of the two troops of horſe guards reduced, and to the ſuperannuated gentlemen of the four troops of horſe-guards, for 1777		754	12	1 0
28. For penſions to the widows of reduced land and marine officers who were married to them before Dec. 25. 1716, for 1777		370	0	0 0
29. Towards defraying the extraordinary expences of the land-forces, from Jan 31. 1776 to Feb 1. 1777		1,200,602	12	5 3
30. To be employed in repairing, maintaining, and ſupporting the Britiſh forts and ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa, under the direction of the committee of merchants trading to Africa		13,000	0	0 0
31. For a regiment of Heſſian chaſſeurs, with the ſubſidy, for 1777		36,728	11	8 2
32. For a regiment of Hanau chaſſeurs, with the ſubſidy, for 1777		16,326	10	1 2
33. For 1285 men, troops of Brandenburg Anſpach, with ſubſidy, for 1777		39,588	2	4 2
34. For making up a deficiency in the money granted for Heſſian chaſſeurs for laſt year, together with the ſubſidy, for 1776		3,390	18	4 1
		4,379,390	14	10 2

III. For Civil Eſtabliſhments in the plantations, &c.

35. Upon account, for maintaining and ſupporting the civil eſtabliſhment of St John's, and the incidental expences attending the ſame, from Jan. 1. 1777. to Jan. 1. 1778		3,000	0	0 0
36. —— for the civil eſtabliſhment of Georgia, and the incidental expences attending the ſame, from June 24 1776, to June 24. 1777		2,816	0	0 0
37. —— for the civil eſtabliſhment of Nova Scotia, for 1777		4,596	10	5 0
38. —— —— of Eaſt Florida, from June 24. 1776, to June 24. 1777		5,950	0	0 0
39. —— —— of Weſt Florida, ditto period		5,900	0	0 0
40. —— —— of Senegambia, for 1777		5,550	0	0 0
		27,812	10	5 0

IV. For Discharging ſums granted in the preceding ſeſſion, Replacing a ſum borrowed from the ſinking fund, &c.

41. For paying off and diſcharging the exchequer-bills made out by an act of laſt ſeſſions, and charged on the firſt aids to be granted in this ſeſſion		1,500,000	0	0 0
42. For paying off the vote of credit granted laſt ſeſſion		1,000,000	0	0 0
43. For paying off the civil-liſt arrears		618,340	9	6 1
44. For lottery prizes diſcharged		500,000	0	0 0
45. For making up deficiencies in the grants of 1776		61,288	7	1 3
46. To replace to the ſinking fund the following ſum iſſued out of it, viz. to make good the deficiency on July 5. 1776. of the fund for paying annuities, in reſpect of 5,000,000l. borrowed for 1758, by virtue of the act 31° Geo II.		44,599	13	4 2
47. Land		250,000	0	0 0
48. Malt		200,000	0	0 0
		4,174,228	10	0 2

V. For Matters of Police, Extraordinary Services, &c.

49. To enable the Truſtees of the Britiſh Muſeum to carry on the execution of the truſt repoſed in them by parliament		3,000	0	0 0
50. Unſatisfied claims and demands of the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel for expences on account of hoſpitals in Germany laſt war		41,820	14	5 0
51. To make good the ſums iſſued by the King's orders, for recom-				
Carried forward,	L.	44,820	14	5 0

	Brought forward,	L.	44,820	14 5 0
	penſing the loſſes ſuſtained by civil officers attached to government in America		32,934	16 6 0
52.	Expence of confining, maintaining, and employing the convicts on the Thames		1,879	10 6 0
53.	Iſſued by his Majeſty's orders in purſuance of the Commons addreſſes		13,060	2 0 0
54.	Expence of printing the journals of the Houſe of Commons, for the ſeſſion 1776 7		600	0 0 0
55.	George White, for expences relative to inquiries into the ſtate of the poor		500	0 0 0
56.	Upon account, for defraying the expences of general ſurveys of his Majeſty's dominions in North America, for 1777		2,993	5 0 0
57.	For making and repairing roads and bridges in Scotland, for 1777		6,997	13 7 0
	[Sum-total of the ſupplies granted, L. 12,895,523 0 2 0]	L.	103,786	2 0 0

The reſolutions for granting theſe ſupplies were agreed to by the Houſe of the dates following.

Nov. 9 art. 1.	Jan. 31. art. 25. 26. 27. 28. 57.	April 29. art. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49.
Nov. 16. art. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10.	Feb. 24. art. 29.	May 8. art. 50. 51. 52. 53.
11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17.	March 4 art. 35. 36. 37. 38.	May 21. art. 4. 5.
18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24.	39. 40. 56.	June 2. art. 54.
Nov. 26. art. 2. 3. 41.	March 24 art. 31 32. 33. 34.	June 5. art. 30. 55.
Dec. 2. art. 42.	April 18. art. 43. 44.	

Ways and Means for raiſing the Supplies for 1777.

1.	The land-tax, at 4 s. in the pound, for one year, from March 25. 1777		2,000,000	0 0 0
2.	The malt-duties from June 23. 1777 to June 24. 1778		750,000	0 0 0
3.	By annuities, at four and a half per cent. redeemable after ten years, one half per cent. to ceaſe after ten years, 5,000,000 l. and 500,000 l. by a lottery, to conſiſt of 50,000 tickets, the prizes to be payable at the bank after the 1ſt of March 1778		5,500,000	0 0 0
4.	By loans or exchequer-bills, to be charged on the firſt aids next ſeſſions		1,500,000	0 0 0
5.	Out of the ſinking fund		1,939,636	5 9 3
6.	Out of ſuch monies of the ſinking-fund as remained in the exchequer on the 5th January 1777 for the diſpoſition of parliament		295,832	18 6 3
7.	Out of ſuch monies of the ſinking-fund as remained in the exchequer on the 5th April 1777 for the diſpoſition of parliament		760,363	14 2 1
8.	Out of the monies remaining in exchequer, ariſen by the duties on rice exported, the duties on apples imported, and on cambricks and ſugars, by virtue of the act 6° Geo. III. for the diſpoſition of parliament		3,919	13 7 0
9.	Out of ſuch ſums remaining in the receipt of exchequer as have ariſen by the duties and revenues which have been directed to be reſerved for the diſpoſition of parliament, towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, be applied towards making good part of the ſupply granted for maintaining the forces and garriſons in the plantations, and for proviſions for the forces in North America, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and the Ceded Iſlands, for the year 1777		1,391	0 7 0
10.	Out of ſuch of the monies as ſhall be paid in to the exchequer after the 5th of April 1777, and on or before the 5th of April 1778, of the produce of the duties charged by 5° and 14° Geo. III. upon the importation and exportation of Gum Senega and Gum Arabic for 1777		1,391	0 0 0
11.	From Lord Holland's executors		200,000	0 0 0
	[Exceſs of the proviſions above the grants, L. 57,011 : 12 : 6 : 1.]	L.	12,952,534	12 9 3

Note, The vote of credit for one million granted this ſeſſion, for the future army extraordinaries, and expence of loſs by coinage, is charged on the next aids.

The reſolutions for raiſing theſe ſupplies were agreed to by the Houſe of the dates following.

Nov. 12. art. 1. 2. March 24. art. 6. April 21. art. 7. May 15. art. 3. 4. 5. 8. 9. 10.

AME.

AMERICA. [288.].

"*London, June* 13. The following account of the laſt Gazette-buſineſs [283.] is declared by a daily paper to be authentic.—Gen. Howe having been informed, that Mr Waſhington had ſome very conſiderable magazines in Croatlandt's manor, he wanted to deſtroy them, as the moſt effectual mode of diſtreſſing the enemy at the opening of the campaign. The object was important, but the execution has proved abortive. He firſt ſent a party up the North river, but they did nothing. He next ſent Governor (now General) Tryon, with 2000 men, 500 of whom were Scots and Iriſh, who had come in and joined Gen. Howe ſince his arrival at New York, up the Eaſt river. They landed at Norwalk, and proceeded, without hindrance, to Ridgefield and Danbury, at which place, as Gen. Howe had been informed, the Americans had formed two conſiderable magazines, from their principal ſtores in Croatlandt manor. This information proved *falſe*: for when Gen. Tryon advanced to Ridgefield and Danbury, he could not find any magazine, unleſs a quantity of rum concealed in a wood can be called a magazine. The puncheons were ſtaved. In ſeveral of the houſes, in both Danbury and Ridgefield, ſugar, rum, &c. were found. In order to deſtroy theſe in the quickeſt manner poſſible, all ſuch houſes were immediately ſet on fire. The unfortunate inhabitants had not time to ſave any of their furniture, or other effects. In two places, the flames were ſo rapid, that a woman and two children were burnt in one houſe; and in another a provincial ſoldier's wife, with her two children and mother, were alſo burnt. There are other particulars which are too ſhocking to relate. The Americans having no troops at either place, both towns were nearly conſumed. When this was effected, it was reſolved to return to the ſhips: but the American militia, who were watching the motions of the King's troops up the North river, hearing of the operations at Danbury and Ridgefield, haſtened to the relief of thoſe places; but came too late to be of any ſervice in ſaving them; and therefore by a quick march got on both ſides the road the King's troops were to march in their retreat to the ſhips. A ſort of running fight began; in which both ſides ſuffered conſiderably. Of the firing ſome judgement may be formed when we are told, the King's troops landed with ſixty rounds each man, had not any occaſion to fire their pieces once until this attack began, and that when they got to their boats they had not one round left. The men were ſo exceedingly tired and fatigued, with this long and haraſſing march, that when they reached the water-ſide the ſailors were obliged to lift moſt of them into the boats. The loſs of the King's troops is between 380 and 392 killed, wounded, and miſſing, beſides all the waggons which they took with them, not one of which they brought back; they were intended for forage. The whole was a ſilly expedition; has anſwered no purpoſe whatever, except to give further provocation. There was no magazine for the ſervice of the enemy's army: what there was, may in ſome degree be called a ſtore of country-goods, though it hardly deſerves that name. There are a hundred ſuch in different places. Gen. Tryon was ſelected for this buſineſs, in hopes his appearance in the country would draw numbers to join him. But it had not that effect. He has no influence beyond New York. Gen. Howe is in great diſtreſs for forage."

In a letter received at Greenock towards the end of June, by a ſhip in twenty-eight days from New York, a particular circumſtance is mentioned, thus. "Gen. Agnew and Gov. Tryon were both ſuperior officers to Sir William Erſkine; yet they being ſenſible that Sir William's military knowledge and experience rendered him more equal to ſuch an important affair, voluntarily devolved the command on him. He juſtified their choice by his addreſs; for he effectually deſtroyed the magazine. But upon his retreat was attacked by a body of 5000 they had ſuddenly gathered together, who, knowing of what importance the magazine was to them, behaved with the greateſt reſolution. He had very near been cut off in his retreat. They waited for him at a bridge, by which they thought he muſt paſs: he, however, found a ford ſome miles above, and got by them. They followed, and attacked him, however, with the greateſt fury: and after our men had exhauſted all their ammunition, Sir William charged them at the head of two regiments with bayonets, and put them totally to the rout. We how-

ever loſt 160 men, killed and wounded. The two Generals returned thanks to Sir William, that he had vindicated their choice, and had acted not only to their ſatisfaction, but to that of every officer in the army."

"*New York, May* 19. Saturday ſe'ennight, about four in the afternoon, a body of about 2000 rebels, which had been collected from the neighbouring poſts of Quibbletown, Samptown, Weſtfield, Chatham, &c. commanded by Brig.-Gen. Stevens and Maxwell, attacked the piquet of the 42d or Royal Highland regiment at Piſcataway, commanded by Lt-Col. Stirling. The piquet, which was in a ſhort time ſupported by two companies, advanced into the wood; where, notwithſtanding the very ſuperior number of the rebels, they maintained their ground, until they were joined by the reſt of the regiment; when a very heavy fire commenced, which obliged the rebels to retreat in the greateſt confuſion towards their left; where they fell in with the light infantry, quartered between Piſcataway and Bonham town, who were advancing to ſupport the 42d. The whole of the rebels now gave way, and fled with the utmoſt precipitation, our troops purſuing them cloſe to their incampment, (on the heights near Motuchen meeting-houſe), which they began to ſtrike with the greateſt terror. The ardour of the troops was ſo great, that it was with difficulty they could be reſtrained from ſtorming the incampment; but night coming on, they were ordered to their cantonments. In this affair we had two officers and twenty-ſix men killed and wounded. The loſs of the rebels muſt have been very conſiderable, as upwards of forty were found next morning in the woods, beſides an officer and thirty-ſix men taken priſoners."

Brig.-Gen. Parſons, in a letter to Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, dated, Newhaven, May 25. writes thus. "I ſincerely congratulate your honour on the ſucceſs of our arms on Long-iſland. Col. Meigs left Sachem's-head on Friday in the afternoon, with a detachment of 160 men, officers included, and landed within three miles of Sagg harbour, at about one in the morning following; and having made the proper diſpoſitions for attacking the enemy in five different places, proceeded with the greateſt order and ſilence till within twenty rods of the enemy; when they ruſhed with fixed bayonets on the different barracks, guards, and quarters of the enemy; whilſt Capt. Troop, with a party under his command, at the ſame time took poſſeſſion of the wharfs and veſſels lying there. The alarm ſoon became general, and an inceſſant fire of grape and round ſhot was kept up from an armed ſchooner of twelve guns, which lay within 150 yards of the wharfs, for near an hour; notwithſtanding which, the party burnt all the veſſels at the wharf, killed and captivated all the men belonging to them, deſtroyed about 100 tons of hay, large quantities of grain, ten hogſheads of rum, and other Weſt-India goods, and ſecured all the ſoldiers who were there ſtationed. The priſoners are about ninety in number: among which are one captain, two commiſſaries, Mr Chew, and Mr Bell."

An officer in the 46th regiment writes thus to a gentlemen in Dublin: "A very ſpirited action happened here on the 5th of April laſt. Lieut. Stanley, of the 55th regiment, being detached with a party of the 4th brigade, conſiſting of thirty men, as part of the picquet of that brigade, was early in the morning attacked by a party of the rebels, near double his number, under the command of one Flahavan, who is a captain in the rebel-army. Lieut. Stanley ſtood his ground, and after ſome minutes cloſe engagement, totally routed the rebels, killed an enſign and ſeveral men, and took Capt. Flahavan and twenty-ſeven men priſoners. On the 1ſt of May Lieut. Stanley received the thanks of the commander in chief."

N. Y. Gaz. April 14. *&* 21. On Saturday, the 12th inſt. Lord Cornwallis, with the Generals Grant and Matthews, with a body of Britiſh troops, and Col. Denop, with a detachment of Heſſians, ſurpriſed a large body of the rebels at Boundbrook, about ſeven miles from Brunſwick, under the command of one Benjamin Lincoln, late ſecretary to the conventions and congreſſes at Maſſachuſet's-bay, and a forward perſon in all the rebellious proceedings of that colony. The troops lay upon their arms till day-break, and commenced the attack upon the rear of the rebel-quarters; who made ſo weak a reſiſtance, as only to wound ſlightly four of the ſoldiers. Above 100 of the rebels were killed, 85 taken priſoners, among whom was a fellow who paſſed for Lincoln's aid-de-camp, and two

two others, under the ſtyle of officers. The rebels taken were brought to town in the beginning of the week, and are the moſt miſerably looking creatures that ever bore the name of ſoldiers, covered with nothing but rags and vermin. Three braſs field-pieces, ſeveral horſes, near 200 head of cattle, with ſheep, hogs, rum, flour, bread, &c. were chiefly brought away, and the reſt, ſuch as the rum and ſalted proviſions, being very bad, were deſtroyed.— Great diſturbances have lately prevailed among the rebels in Connecticut, upon the ſcore of proviſions, which, upon the approach of warm weather, have been found not to be perfectly *ſweet-ſcented*, from the want of a proper quantity of ſalt."

"*Philadelphia, May* 26. Gen. Putnam, the 12th inſt. at day-break, with near 5000 provincial troops under his command, was attacked near Prince-town by Lord Cornwallis, with between 4 and 5000 Engliſh troops, when a general action commenced, which continued till near ſeven in the evening, when the Britiſh army gave way, and retreated in great diſorder. In the above engagement upwards of 600 regulars were taken priſoners, many of whom ſoon after voluntarily entered into our ſervice, declaring that they had been for a conſiderable time half-famiſhed with hunger for want of proviſions; and that Lord Cornwallis and his troops were drove to the alternative of fighting, or being ſtarved."

An officer of the 17th regiment writes to his friend at Edinburgh, from Amboy, May 14. thus. "His Majeſty has been pleaſed, in a letter from Lord George Germaine to Sir William Howe, to return his thanks to Lord Cornwallis, and the troops under his command, for their good behaviour on the march after the rebels through the Jerſeys; to Col. Harcourt for his ſpirited behaviour in taking Lee; to our gallant Col. Mawhood for his bravery and good conduct on the 3d of January, and to all the regiments under his command, but in a particular manner to the 17th."

In the London gazettee of July 12. there are extracts of letters from Gen. and Lord Howe, viz.

General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated, New York, June 3.

"Your Lordſhip's diſpatches, N° 3. 4. and 5. of the 3d of March, and N° 6. of the 5th following, I had the honour to receive by Major Balfour on the arrival of his Majeſty's ſhip Auguſta the 8th of May, the duplicates of which have ſince arrived by the Sandwich packet. The earlieſt opportunity was taken of ſignifying his Majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of the behaviour of the officers whoſe names are particularized by your Lordſhip.

The arrival of the camp-equipage on the 24th of May, both for the army and provincials, has relieved me from much anxiety, being articles greatly wanted for the opening of the campaign, which will now immediately take place in Jerſey, where the enemy's principal ſtrength ſtill remains; and I ſhall proceed, as occurrences may ariſe, according to the plan made known to your Lordſhip in my former diſpatches.

The remount-horſes for the 16th and 17th dragoons are arrived in good order, with the loſs of ten horſes on the paſſage. The officers of the guards and Britiſh recruits alſo arrived on the 24th May; the Anſpach troops, 432 German recruits, and 51 German chaſſeurs, on the 3d inſtant, convoyed by the Somerſet. Theſe troops appear to be in very good health, and have diſembarked upon Staten iſland to refreſh for a ſhort time.

I have the pleaſure to inform your Lordſhip of the arrival of Maj.-Gen. Gray in the Somerſet.

Maj. Dixon of the corps of engineers, who has his Majeſty's leave to return to Britain, will have the honour of delivering my diſpatches to your Lordſhip by the Halifax packet; and I preſume upon the acknowledged abilities of this gentleman, and his thorough knowledge of the ſituation of the country, to juſtify me in referring your Lordſhip to him, for the moſt particular as well as general information.

Vice-Admiral Ld Viſc. Howe, to Mr Stephen of the Admiralty, dated off New York, June 8.

"The Nonſuch arrived here the 25th paſt, and the Camel and Bute the 28th, with all the tranſports, three excepted, of the convoy that ſailed at the ſame time from Portſmouth. They had continued under the conduct of Capt. Finch of the Camel only, ſince the 6th of May, the Iſis and Swift having been ſeparated on the paſſage. Two of the miſſing tranſports came in a few days before,

and the third a few days after Capt. Finch. But the Iſis and Swift did not arrive till the 7th inſtant.

On the 3d inſtant Capt. Ourry arrived in the Somerſet, with the tranſports he had in charge; but the Mercury parted company the third day after they left the Britiſh coaſt. The troops by both theſe convoys are in good health.

Capt. Maſon arrived here on the 7th inſtant in the Diſpatch, with the Springfield and two more tranſports, part of the convoy that ſailed from England under the charge of Capt. Onſlow. As the ſeparation happened when they were not more than 150 leagues from this port, the arrival of the St Alban's, with the reſt of the tranſports, may be daily expected.

As there was reaſon to believe it might be ſoon requiſite to imbark a conſiderable part of the army, timely preparation has been made for the purpoſe: and as my attendance would be neceſſary with the tranſports in conſequence, I have recalled Com. Hotham from the Delaware to direct the naval operations, and carry on the current ſervice of the port.

Sir George Collier, who commands the detachment of the ſquadron at Halifax, will be attentive to afford all poſſible protection to the fiſheries at Canſo and Iſle Madame.

Off New York, June 8 1777.

Liſt of veſſels ſeized as prizes, and of recaptures made by the American ſquadron, between the 1ſt of January 1777, and the 22d of May following, and of the veſſels ſeized or deſtroyed in the laſt year, but not included in the return of the 31ſt of December 1776 [246], no account of them being then received, according to the returns received by the Vice-Admiral the Viſcount Howe.

[In the gazette we have an account of the names of the ſhips, maſters, whence come, whither bound, with what loaded, and date of capture:—we inſert only the number of veſſels].

PRIZES.

Taken by the Daphne	10
— by the Emerald	19
— by the Brune	14
— by the Phœnix	21
— by the Preſton	9
— by the Roebuck	8
— by the Pearl	12
— by the Perſeus	7
— by the Thames	4
— by the Camilla	6
— by the Chatham	2
— by the Amazon	4
— by the Juno	3
— by the Unicorn	11
— by the Mermaid	7
— by the Merlin	3
— by the Lark	2
— by the Diamond and Greyhound	13
— by the Falcon	8
— by the Galatea	28
— by the Milford	3
— by the Cerberus	2
— by the Liverpool	3
— by the Orpheus, Senegal, Diamond, Diamond & Unicorn, Sphynx, Experiment, and Hope & Diligence, one each	7

RECAPTURES.

Taken by the Perſeus and Liverpool three each	6
— by the Mermaid	2
— by the Brune, Phœnix, Pearl, Unicorn, Lark, Milford, and Cerberus, one each	7
Total taken	203
deſtroyed	3
retaken	15

HOWE."

"*Admiralty-office, June 24.* Vice-Adm. Gayton, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips on the Jamaica ſtation, writes, in his letter of the 2d of laſt month, that the whole number of rebel-veſſels which had been then taken by the ſhips under his command, amounted to 124 ſail."

"*Admiralty-office, June 28.* Vice-Adm. Young, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at the Leeward iſlands, has, in his letter of the 2d of May laſt, tranſmitted to Mr Stephens, ſecretary of the admiralty, the following liſt of prizes taken by the ſquadron under his command, between the 10th of March and the 30th of April.

[In the gazette we have the names of the ſhips, maſters, &c. &c.; we inſert only the number of ſhips.]

Taken by the Antigua	4
— by the Hind and Portland, three each	6
— by the Seaford, and Camilla, two each	4
— by the Galatea, Perſeus, Pelican, and Beaver, one each	4

Whether the captures ſaid here to be made by the Galatea, Camilla, and Perſeus, be included in Lord Howe's liſt, is not ſaid.

"*Edinburgh, July 12.* We have the following account from undoubted authority. Capt. Ferguſon, of the Brune, returned to New York, on the 12th of May. He had been ſent with another ſhip on an expedition to North Carolina. Having

Having crossed the bar, he destroyed six ships belonging to the rebels, and brought four into New York, two of which were French and two American. This gallant officer, since he went to America, has been in more service, and taken and destroyed more prizes, than any commander on that station."

"*Gosport, July* 30. They write from Halifax, that the Milford frigate, of 28 guns, Sir William Barnaby, has taken, retaken, sunk, and destroyed, from the 25th of March 1776, to the 23d of March 1777, forty-two sail of American ships and vessels; among which were three privateers, which government purchased, and fitted out as sloops of war."

Many captures are made by the Americans.—A letter, dated, Salem, June 3. runs thus. "On the 27th ult. the Harmony, a provincial privateer, carrying sixteen carriage guns, twelve nine pounders, and four sixes, brought into this port the Queen Anne, an English transport, which she took at the entrance of the river St Laurence. The above transport was bound to Quebec, and had on board cloathing for three regiments of soldiers, a quantity of porter, hams, nine medicine-chests, and fifty-four recruits."

"*Boston, March* 20. News! glorious news! Last Tuesday a large ship arrived at Portsmouth from France. She has on board 1000 barrels of powder, 12,000 stand of arms, (I say 12,000 stand of arms), a complete set of cannon for the frigate at Portsmouth, and a very large quantity of linens, woollens, &c. with a French general, colonel, and major. These gentlemen come well recommended by Dr Franklin. She brings an account, that at the same time, and from the same port, a French fifty-gun ship sailed for this place, with fifty brass field-pieces, and other warlike stores. All and every part of this may be depended on as a fact.—Yesterday arrived here two very fine prize-ships from London, loaded with dry goods, worth 50,000 l. Sterling."

In the list of prizes, p. 246. the capture of one of the eleven prizes taken by the Orpheus and Daphne is thus expressed: "Samuel, John Hutchins master, Skinner and Co. owners, from Bourdeaux to New York, with saltpetre, sulphur, salt, canvas, and coarse linen."—In consequence, what follows appeared in the gazette of June 21. "It having appeared in the London gazette of the 13th of May last, that the brig Samuel, ——— Hutchins master, which had been laden at this port with saltpetre, &c. for North America, belonged to us; and the same being an unwarrantable liberty which the said Hutchins hath taken with our names; we think it incumbent upon us, through the same channel, to make this public declaration, That the report is false and malicious, intended we suppose to injure our house in the opinion of our friends in England, because we applied to the magistrates here, and obtained the discharge of two English subjects, whom Hutchins had confined for refusing to return to America; that we are not the owners of the said vessel, or any part thereof; that we did not ship the cargo, or any part thereof; neither have we any concern in the same, directly or indirectly. SKINNER and FENWICK, of Bourdeaux."

A letter from on board the Pearl warship, dated, Antigua, March 9. gives a list of the naval force belonging to the congress, (exclusive of which the writer says there are upwards of 100 sail of privateers), viz.

Ships.	*Guns.*	*Captains.*
The Virginia	28	James Nicholson
Hancock	32	John Manly
Boston	24	Hector Macneal
Trumbull	28	Dudley Saltonstall
Randolph	32	Nicholas Biddle
Raleigh	32	John Thompson
Effingham	28	John Berry
Washington	32	Thomas Reed
Congress	28	Thomas Grinall
Delaware	24	Charles Alexander
Reprisal	16	Lambert Weeks
Providence	28	Abram Whipple
Warren	32	John Hicks
Montgomery	24	John Hodge
Lexington	16	John Hallock
Hampden	24	Hoysted Hacker
Andre Doria	14	Hosiah Robinson
Providence	12	John Paul Jones
Defence	20	James Josiah
Alfred	28	Elisha Hinman
Cabot	16	Joshua Olney
Sachem	10	James Robinson
Independence	10	John Young
Fly	10	Elisha Warner
Columbus		—— Cook
Wasp	8	Lieut. Baldwin
Musqueto	4	Lieut Abberton.

"*American papers.* On the 5th of May five vessels arrived at Charlestown, South Carolina, from France, laden with all sorts of cloathing, arms, and ammunition.—The Amphitrite, a French ship, after

after a paſſage of ninety days, of which time ſhe was a month beating about the coaſt of America, without ſeeing any cruiſers, arrived the 20th of April at Portſmouth, in New Hampſhire. The Amphitrite afforded a moſt encouraging and important ſupply of arms, &c. to the Americans. Her cargo conſiſted of ſixty pieces of braſs artillery, with carriages and every other neceſſary complete; ten tons of gunpowder; 10,000 muſkets and bayonets; tents and camp-equipage for 15,000 men; cloathing and accoutrements for 15,000 men; and a very large quantity of blankets, lead, ball, &c. Twenty-four experienced French officers of the train, and a colonel from the French ſervice, were paſſengers in the Amphitrite."

"*Barbadoes, April* 4. In England you will ſcarcely believe that the French and Dutch iſlands now ſupply the Engliſh iſlands in the Weſt Indies with many articles, and particularly proviſions. It is thus accounted for: The Americans carry goods to thoſe foreign markets, from whence we are glad to purchaſe them at an advanced price."

"*Charleſtown, May* 14. The French have ſtationed a number of their men of war, frigates, and armed veſſels, to cruiſe round their Weſt-India iſlands, to protect the trade they carry on with the Americans, who now drive a very great traffick with the people of Martinico, Guadaloupe, &c.—A general amneſty to all French deſerters is publiſhed at Martinico.—A veſſel from Turk's iſland brings us a copy of the French commandant's inſtructions reſpecting the protection of all American veſſels, and informs, that he requeſted it might be made known to all America as ſoon as poſſible."

"*St Kitt's, May* 9. Never were ſuch infamous proceedings as we every day hear and ſee in the Dutch and French governors. Dargent, governor of Martinique, is a profeſſed open pirate: he is in partnerſhip with one Bingham, who ſtyles himſelf Agent for the American Congreſs, and with a Monſ. Pregent, in no leſs than eight piratical veſſels; three of which are now fitting out in the King's yard at Port-Royal."

Mr Colliſworth, a midſhipman on board Adm. Gayton's ſhip, in a letter, dated, Port-Royal harbour, May 27. writes thus: "Adm. Gayton, to be ſatisfied of the naval force the Dons have at the Havannah, diſpatched the Hazard tender, Lieut. Quearn commander, thither; who returned a few days ſince; and by whom we have the following particulars of their maritime ſtrength, viz. Men of war: Monorca 70 guns, St Damar 64, Septentrion 64, St Joſeph 70, America 64, Poderoſe 70.—Frigates: Venus 26 guns, Xabeque 30, St Roſa 20, Juniper 18, Marti 16, Guerico 16, St Margerata 26, St Theraza 26, St Clara 26, Liebra 28.—Two bombs, four fireſhips, 40 tranſports, and thirty battalions of 100 men each."

M. Mauduit Dupleſis, now a French officer in America, writes thus to his brother in Port L'Orient, of date, April 19. "Our firſt employment at Boſton, after arrival, was, to inſpect, at the requiſition of the Governor, all the fortifications of the town; which we found rather in a bad ſituation. We immediately gave in a plan for the better fortifying the town; which was approved, and directly begun. We paſſed from thence to Salem, where we were employed in the like buſineſs, as well as on ſeveral parts of the coaſts. After having travelled through New England with great fatigue, we came to the grand army on the 2d of April, commanded by Gen. Waſhington, who received us in a very polite and moſt diſtinguiſhed manner. There is a very large number of foreign officers in his army; French, Pruſſians, Germans, Swiſs, Italians, and ſome Spaniſh, to the amount of about 1600; among the reſt of the foreign officers, is the nephew of the famous Cardinal Alberoni; who poſſeſſes, as Gen. Waſhington ſays, all the wiſdom of his father; and he is admitted to all the councils. The nephew of the Marquis of Monti is alſo here, as colonel, with a great number of engineers."

"*Newſolk, Virginia, May* 29. The congreſs have iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 2000 dollars for the apprehending of Major (now Colonel) Rogers, who has the command of a company of rangers in the miniſterial ſervice."

"*American papers, June.* Six thouſand men arrived at Philadelphia the 28th of May, in order to aſſiſt in defending that city from the attack of the miniſterial army, and to place cannon in all the ſtreets, forts, and redoubts, &c. and orders are given for all the women and ſick to move from thence by the 1ſt of July.

—The

—The New England army are posted at Moristown, and a committee is appointed to burn the city of Philadelphia, if the provincials should be under the necessity of quitting it."

A lady in Philadelphia writes thus in a letter received by her sister at London about the middle of July. "Be thankful to God Almighty for his uncommon gifts bestowed on you; be thankful for that prophetic spirit which so early directed your retirement from this our present seat of sorrow. Friendship and every other species of social conviviality seem to have taken their flight from us, never to return; and, at best, nothing is now so observable as a melancholy silence, fear, universal distrust, approaching anarchy and confusion. Nine persons of considerable note (some of them your acquaintance) have, within the space of a few days, been confined close prisoners to their houses, with guards over them, by order of the congress, for attempting to convey out of town several articles of their property, prohibited by order as above. All the few remaining members of the congress will certainly leave this place, and retire either to Reading or Carlisle, in a few days. Poor Hancock is almost teased out of his senses."

According to another letter, "The measures of the congress, respecting the Quakers, are very oppressive, and operate in such a manner as to put a total stop to all trade amongst that people. With a view to induce those less strict in their principles to take up arms in the service of America, they have imposed a tax of 15 l. per month on each qualified man; and, in case of refusal of payment, their goods are destrained and sold, frequently for two thirds of the value."

"*New York, June* 9. From Orange county we hear, that as Capt. Rose, of Marbletown, with Lieut. Middagh, of the same place, were coming to this city with a company of men for his Majesty's service, they were intercepted on the road by a party of the rebels. Several of the men were wounded, and the two officers put into gaol, tried, and executed, about a month ago."

"*New York, June* 23. By Mr Dickenson, who a few days ago arrived here from Hatfield, Massachuset's-bay, we learn, that two men were lately hanged at Hartford, two at Norwich, one at Newhaven, and one at New-town, in Connecticut, for inlisting men for the service of their sovereign; that in the quarter of the country he came from, the rebels confined every man whom they suspected to be friendly to government; that Judge Wells, of Battleborough, had been lately confined to his farm, and otherwise ill treated; that the country people are in great distress for want of many of the necessaries of life," &c.

"*Pennsylvania Packet.* The 29th of May was executed, at Morristown, Nicodemus Arlieve, a German officer, who deserted from Gen. Howe, for no other intent than to act as a spy."

"*New York, June* 9. Abraham Patten, a spy from the rebel army, was executed at Brunswick last Friday, between eleven and twelve o'clock. He had agreed to give a grenadier fifty guineas to carry four letters to Washington and Putnam. The soldier took the cash, and carried the letters to Lord Cornwallis, wherein was proposed, on a certain day, to set fire to Brunswick in four places at once, blow up the magazine, and then let off a rocket as a signal for the rebels to attack the town. At the gallows he acknowledged all the charge brought against him, and said he was a principal in setting fire to New York, but would not accuse any of his accomplices. The said Patten formerly lived in this place, and has left a wife and four children at Baltimore in Maryland."

"*Newport, Rhode-island, April* 3. The inhabitants of this and Connecticut islands have taken the oath of allegiance, and seem to desire nothing more than to live peaceably under the British government. Major French has made his escape to New York, and has now the command of the Queen's Rangers, a regiment raised in and about New York by your old acquaintance Col. Rogers. Twelve battalions are raised on Long island and New York; three by Brig.-Gen. Delancy; three by Gov. Brown; two by Rogers, and one by Col. Eanning. These have at present the defences of Long island, New York, Forts Washington and Independence."

"*New York, June* 9. The loyal inhabitants of Staten island have already subscribed 500 l. for the encouragement of the provincial corps of this colony, and transmitted the same to our worthy Governor, to be applied to that laudable purpose. The subscription in other parts meets with great success among his Majesty's

jeſty's loyal ſubjects, both in this city and county, and in the counties upon Long iſland, almoſt every one being deſirous to give this teſt of loyalty, and love of conſtitutional freedom."

"*New York, June* 9. By a letter from Kent county, on Delaware, dated the 9th ult. we learn, that lately in drafting ſome of the militia of that place, a young man then in the ranks, declared, that in caſe the lot fell upon him, he would never ſerve under the Congreſs againſt his King. Unfortunately the young man was ordered to march out; when he, with the greateſt calmneſs, preſented his piece, fired, killed one rebel officer, and wounded another on the ſpot. He delivered himſelf up to the commanding officer, and was committed to gaol."

"*American papers.* Gen. Waſhington, in a letter to Congreſs, acquaints them, he had received information from Ticonderoga, of 3000 of the northern troops having arrived in good health and ſpirits at that garriſon the beginning of May; and that the remainder of the reinforcements (12,000 men) deſtined for that garriſon, were on their march from the Maſſachuſet's-bay, &c. and expected there the latter end of May at furtheſt. This northern army is to be commanded by Gen. Gates, Gen. Arnold, and ſeveral French Generals."

Gen. Waſhington, in a letter to Congreſs, dated, May 5. ſays. "By Maj. Troop, one of Gen. Gates's aids-decamp, who left Albany on Tueſday laſt, I am informed, the accounts of Gen. Carleton's approach towards Ticonderoga, were premature. He ſays, Gen. Gates received a letter before he came away from Brig.-Gen. Wayne, of the 24th ult. in which he mentioned nothing of it: That 3000 troops had arrived there all in high ſpirits and health, except nine; and that that poſt could never be carried without the loſs of much blood."

A gentleman in Montreal writes thus to his friend in Glaſgow, of May 19. "The Apollo frigate, with Gen. Burgoyne [268.], arrived at Quebec the 6th curt. and the General came to this place the 17th. — The deſtination of the army is now public here. The 29th, 31ſt, and 34th regiments, Royal Emigrants, and 650 Germans, remain in the province with Gen. Carleton. The 9th, 20th, 21ſt, 24th, 47th, 53d, and 62d regiments, with all the grenadiers and light infantry, artillery, and Brunſwickers, with 2000 Indians and Canadians, are to go down the lakes againſt Ticonderoga, with Gen Burgoyne. One hundred men of the 34th, 100 of the 31ſt, 100 of the 8th, Sir John Johnſon, and the chaſſeurs and Wurtenbergers, are to endeavour to penetrate to Albany by way of Oſwego. —— Six deſerters arrived here yeſterday from Ticonderago. They report, that there is only 1500 men in garriſon there at preſent. There will be no occaſion for the ſhips of war on Lake Champlain this campaign, as the Yankees have not built any ſince their defeat laſt fall. — Our fleet conſiſts of two 20 gun ſhips, ten ſloops and ſchooners, from 10 to 16 guns, a floating battery, and a great number of gun-boats. — The Governor and Legiſlative Council have made a number of ordinances; ſuch as, the eſtabliſhment of the courts of juſtice, the recovery of debts, damages on proteſted bills, regulation of the coin, &c. with which the people in general ſeem very well ſatisfied. — Proviſions are now very high here: Freſh beef 7 d. halfpenny and 8 d. per lb. veal 40 s. hens 3 s. 4 d. per couple, turkeys 7 s. 6 d. to 11 s. 8 d. the couple, wheat 5 s. per minot. — The Governor has alſo publiſhed a proclamation, forbidding any wheat or live ſtock being carried out of the province."

Ordinance, Addreſſes, Letters, &c.

"SOUTH CAROLINA.

At a General Aſſembly begun and holden at Charleſtown, on Friday the 6th December, in the year of our Lord 1776, and from thence continued, by divers adjournments, to the 13th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1777.

An Ordinance, for eſtabliſhing an oath of ABJURATION and ALLEGIANCE. [xxviii. 282.]

WHEREAS, in all ſtates, protection and allegiance are, or ought to be, reciprocal, and thoſe who will not bear the latter are not intitled to the benefits of the former, be it therefore ordained, by his Excellency John Rutledge, Eſq; Preſident and Commander in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina, by the Honourable the Legiſlative Council and General Aſſembly of the ſaid State, and by the authority of the ſame, That the Preſident and Commander in Chief for the

the time being, with the advice of the Privy Council, ſhall appoint proper perſons to adminiſter the following oath to all the late officers of the King of Great Britain, and to all other perſons (other than priſoners of war) who now are, or hereafter may, come into this State, as they, the ſaid Preſident and Privy Council, ſhall ſuſpect of holding principles injurious to the rights of this State: "I A. B. do acknowledge, That the State of South Carolina is, and of right ought to be, a free, independent, and Sovereign State: and that the people thereof owe no allegiance, or obedience, to George the Third, King of Great Britain; and I do renounce, refuſe, and abjure any allegiance, or obedience, to him; and I do alſo ſwear, (*or affirm, as the caſe may be*), That I will, to the utmoſt of my power, ſupport, maintain, and defend the ſaid State, againſt the ſaid King George the Third, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and his or their abettors, aſſiſtants, and adherents; and I do farther ſwear, That I will bear faithful and true allegiance to the ſaid State, and, to the utmoſt of my power, will ſupport, maintain, and defend the freedom and independence thereof."

And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons to whom the ſaid oath ſhall be tendered, ſhall refuſe to take the ſame, then he or they ſhall, within ſixty days after ſuch refuſal, or as ſoon as may be thereafter, be ſent off from this State, taking his or their families with them, if he or they ſhall think fit ſo to do, to Europe, or the Weſt Indies, at the public expence, except ſuch perſons as, in the opinion of the Preſident and Privy Council, are able to pay their own expences; provided, nevertheleſs, That all and every ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall be at liberty to ſell and diſpoſe of his or their eſtates or intereſt in this State, and (after ſatisfying all juſt and equitable claims and demands which ſhall be brought againſt him or them) to carry the amount and produce thereof with him or them; and alſo to nominate and appoint an attorney or attornies (to be approven of by the Preſident and Privy Council) to ſell and diſpoſe of his or their eſtate or eſtates; and, in like manner with the ſubjects of this State, to demand ſecurity, or ſue for, as the caſe may be, and recover in his or their hand or hands, all ſuch debts and ſums of money as are or ſhall be due, owing, or payable, to him or them reſpectively, and to remit the ſame to him or them reſpectively, in ſuch way and manner as they ſhall think fit, provided it be not repugnant to the reſolutions of Congreſs, or the laws of this State. And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That if any perſon or perſons, ſo ſent off from this State, ſhall return to the ſame, then he or they ſhall be adjudged guilty of treaſon againſt this State, and ſhall, upon conviction thereof, ſuffer death as a traitor. [viii.270.].

And be it further ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That all and every perſon or perſons in this State, who ſhall hereafter accept or take any office or place of truſt or emolument under the authority thereof, ſhall, before he enters upon the execution of ſuch office or place of truſt, take the oath before mentioned.

John Mathews, Speaker of the General Aſſembly.	In the Council-Chamber, the 13th day of February, 1777. J. RUTLEDGE.
South Carolina, Secretary's office.	*Hugh Rutledge*, Speaker of the Legiſlative Council.
A true copy.	*W. Neſbit*, Dep. Sec.

From the New-York Gazette, March 3.

The following addreſs was preſented to Lord Howe, in the abſence of Gen. Howe.

"To the Rt Hon. RICHARD Lord Viſcount HOWE, of the kingdom of Ireland, and to the Hon Sir WILLIAM HOWE, General of his Majeſty's forces in America, the King's Commiſſioners for reſtoring peace to his Majeſty's Colonies in North America.

May it pleaſe your Excellencies,

WE, the Clergy of the Church of England, convened in the city of New-York, beg leave to preſent your Excellencies with our unfeigned congratulations on your appointment to the important offices you fill, and on the ſucceſs with which it hath pleaſed Divine Providence ſo ſignally to crown the Britiſh fleet and army ſince your arrival in this province.

As we yielded to none of his Majeſty's ſubjects in loyalty to our Sovereign, or zeal for the conſtitution, we ſhould have thought ourſelves happy in an opportunity of offering to your Excellencies this teſtimony of our reſpect at an earlier pe-

riod; but, driven from our reſpective cures by the rage of civil diſcord, we waited with reſignation till the meaſures purſued by your Excellencies ſhould, under Providence, open the way to us for aſſembling together, and diſcharging a duty to which inclination and principle warmly prompted us.

We take the liberty to aſſure your Excellencies, that we beheld the riſe and progreſs of the diſorders which have plunged this continent into its preſent calamitous ſtate, with grief and diſapprobation. We lamented the infatuation of our fellow-ſubjects, which led them, contrary to their duty and intereſt, to adopt ſuch principles and meaſures as we were convinced would be ſubverſive of our happy conſtitution in church and ſtate, would obſtruct that union with the parent-country on which our welfare depended, and be productive of the moſt ruinous conſequences.

Determined to hazard the loſs of every thing rather than to violate our religious principles, or deviate from that allegiance we juſtly owed to his Majeſty, not only as our rightful Sovereign, but as ſupreme head on earth of the church of England, we endeavoured to preſerve a ſteady conduct, and to adhere to that line which was pointed out to us by our conſcience, and which the duties of our function required. The leſſons of peace, unanimity, and mutual benevolence, ſo ſtrongly inculcated by our holy religion, were the conſtant ſubjects of our public and private exhortations. Taught by the word of God, and by that church in the miniſtry of which we ſerve, to "honour kings, and obey magiſtrates," we could not diſregard thoſe doctrines ourſelves, nor forbear to inſtil them into others. — Such were our principles and ſentiments; we ſtudied to preſerve a conſiſtency between them and our practice: And we gratefully rejoice in the public and generous teſtimony which our brethren in England have given us, that our conduct has been thought deſerving of their approbation. [xxxviii. 718.]

It would be as painful as it is needleſs for us to enumerate the deplorable effects which have attended a departure from thoſe principles in others. As men, we cannot be inſenſible to the diſtreſſes of our fellow-creatures: how then muſt our hearts be penetrated, as Chriſtians and Clergymen, when we view the complicated miſeries of thoſe who were endeared to us by every ſocial and religious tie! We deeply ſhared with others in the public calamities; yet we almoſt forget our private loſſes and misfortunes in the ſympathetic concern we feel for the ſufferings of our brethren around us.

We anxiouſly look forward to that happy period, when, under the direction of your Excellencies, it ſhall pleaſe God that peace, with its attendant bleſſings, ſhall reviſit this country. Rejoicing in our amiable Sovereign's choice of the perſons delegated to execute his benevolent purpoſe, and to complete what we firmly believe to be the favourite wiſh of his heart, the reſtoration of harmony, and re-eſtabliſhment of good government in his American dominions; we unite in fervent prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the univerſe, That your endeavours may be crowned with ſucceſs, and that he would make you inſtrumental in accompliſhing this moſt deſireable event, by which millions will be delivered from anarchy and wretchedneſs, and partake of that freedom and ſecurity, both religious and civil, which are the envied portion of Britiſh ſubjects; that our Royal Sovereign may be bleſſed with length of days, and increaſe of felicity; that all deluſion may be removed from his ſubjects, and no longer fruſtrate his gracious intentions to promote their welfare; that "peace and happineſs, truth and juſtice, religion and piety," and all other virtues may flouriſh under him, and conſtitute the glory of his reign."

To which his Lordſhip was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

"GENTLEMEN, I ſhall expreſs my brother's ſentiments, as well as my own, in aſſuring you, that we receive with very great ſatisfaction this teſtimony of your loyalty to his Majeſty, and of your regard to his Commiſſioners. We ſhall be happy to contribute our endeavours towards accompliſhing the purpoſes of your humane addreſs, and reſtoring peace and harmony to this part of his Majeſty's dominions."

Extract of a letter from Lord George Germaine, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, to Gov. Tryon, dated Whitehall, March 3.

"When I had the honour to lay your diſpatches [77.] before the King, his Majeſty obſerved, with great ſatiſfaction,

faction, the effufions of loyalty and affection which break forth in the addreffes of his faithful fubjects, upon their deliverance from the tyranny and oppreffion of the rebel-committees; and the proof given by the inhabitants of King's-county, of their zeal for the fuccefs of his Majefty's meafures, by fo generouſly contributing toward the expence of raiſing Col. Fanning's battalion, was highly pleaſing to the King, and cannot fail of recommending them to his Majeſty's favour.

Should their example be followed by the King's other loyal fubjects, it muſt be productive of the beſt effects, and not only remove all reproach of lukewarmneſs in the cauſe of the conſtitution, but have a great tendency to daſh the hopes of the rebels, by convincing them, that government has reſources even in America for cruſhing their rebellion. And, for the greater encouragement of the King's faithful fubjects to ſtand forth upon this great occaſion, his Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to authoriſe you to give aſſurances of grants of like portions of lands to the non-commiſſioned officers and private ſoldiers of the corps, which ſhall be raiſed in your province, and continue in his Majeſty's ſervice during the war, as were given to his Majeſty's troops of the ſame rank by the proclamation of 1763." [xxv. 576.].

N. Y. Gaz. May. 19.

From the South-Carolina Gazette, April 21.

"To Sir William Erſkine.

SIR,

IT is told us, that Sir William Erſkine commanded the Britiſh troops covering the foraging party at Drake's Farm, on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant. [139, 44.].

Is it poſſible that a gentleman! an officer ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed for his bravery and experience! ſhould allow the troops under his command to murder the wounded after the manner of ſavages! Until this time, it was univerſally allowed, that humanity was a certain concomitant of valour. It now appears, that Britons, unhappily diveſted of many excellent qualities peculiar to their anceſtors, are become ſtrangers to humanity, and deaf to the intreaties of the brave, after the misfortune of having fallen wounded into their power. Mr Kelly, a brave officer in my brigade, and five other Virginians, ſlightly wounded in the muſcular parts, had their bodies mangled, and their brains beat out, by the troops of his Britannic Majeſty, on Saturday the 1ſt inſtant.

The cruelties exerciſed on the worthy Gen. Mercer near to Princetown, on the 3d of January, were equally barbarous [77. 143, 4.]. It gives pain to a generous mind, Sir William, to ſee you tarniſh the laurels ſo honourably obtained laſt war, by permitting ſuch ſavage barbarity in the troops under your command. Such conduct, Sir, will inſpire the Americans with a hatred to Britons, ſo inveterate and inſurmountable, that they never will form an alliance, or the leaſt connection with them.

I can aſſure you, Sir, that the ſavages, after Gen. Braddock's defeat [xvii. 502.], notwithſtanding the great influence of the French over them, could not be prevailed on to butcher the wounded in the manner your troops have done, until they were firſt made drunk. I do not know, Sir William, that your troops gave you that trouble. So far does Britiſh cruelty, now-a-days, ſurpaſs that of the ſavages.

In ſpite of all the Britiſh agents ſent among the different nations, we have beat the Indians into good humour, and they offer their ſervice. It is their cuſtom, in war, to ſcalp, take out the hearts, and mangle the bodies of their enemies. This is ſhocking to the humanity natural to the white inhabitants of America: However, if the Britiſh officers do not reſtrain their ſoldiers from glutting their cruelties with the wanton deſtruction of the wounded, the United States, contrary to their natural diſpoſition, will be compelled to employ a body of ferocious ſavages, who can, with an unrelenting heart, eat the fleſh and drink the blood of their enemies. I well remember, that in the year 1763, Lieut. Gordon of the Royal Americans, and eight more of the Britiſh ſoldiers, were roaſted alive, and eaten up by the fierce ſavages that now offer their ſervices.

The Americans have hitherto treated the wounded and priſoners of the Britiſh troops with that civility and tenderneſs natural to a brave and generous people: but ſhould the inhuman cruelty of your men compel the American army to retaliate, let it be remembered, that the Britiſh officers ſtand anſwerable to the world, and to poſterity, for the many dreadful conſequences.

I am, Sir, with due reſpect,

Your moſt humble ſervant,

ADAM STEPHEN, B. G. United States."

The ANSWER.

"SIR, *Brunswick, Feb. 10, 1777.*

I received your letter of the 4th inſtant; and am extremely obliged to you for the good opinion you ſeem to have had of my paſt character; but as much hurt at the unmerited charge you lay againſt me at preſent.

It is unneceſſary for me to anſwer minutely every paragraph of your letter, which is wrote in a ſtyle and language I have not been accuſtomed to. I only beg leave to inform you, that I never countenanced an act of barbarity in my lifetime, nor can I think any gentleman in the Britiſh ſervice equal to it. We, on the contrary, wiſh to treat priſoners with lenity, and take all poſſible care of the wounded that fall into our hands, as humanity will always meet with the approbation of every officer in the army.

However, I may mention, that it is not to be wondered at, if our ſoldiers are a little exaſperated, conſidering the many cruelties that have been of late committed on them and their officers*, even unarmed, paſſing daily from quarter to quarter.

I am, Sir, with reſpect,
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WM ERSKINE, B. and Q. M. G."

A letter from Lord Cornwallis to General Washington, dated, Brunſwick, April 3, 1777.

"SIR, I inclose you a paper which Lt-Col. Walcott delivered yeſterday to Lt-Col. Harrison, and which Lt-Col. Harrison did not then think proper to receive. — I am, Sir, with due reſpect, your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
CORNWALLIS.
General Washington, &c. &c. &c."

"*Demand, &c. by Lt-Col. Walcott, April 2, 1777, of return of priſoners.*

WHEREAS General Waſhington did, in his letter to General Howe, bearing date the 30th day of July 1776, declare, that he was authoriſed to propoſe, and he did in ſaid letter accordingly propoſe, a general exchange of all priſoners of war, in the manner and upon the terms following, viz. "officers for officers of "equal rank, ſoldier for ſoldier, and citizen for citizen," to which propoſal his Excellency General Sir William Howe did, in his anſwer of the 1ſt of Auguſt following, accede and agree: And whereas, in purſuance of this agreement, General Sir William Howe, relying upon the honour and good faith of Gen. Waſhington, for the due and punctual performance thereof on his part, hath at ſeveral times, ſent and delivered over to Gen. Waſhington, as will fully appear from the liſts with them tranſmitted, a number of officers on their parole, and upwards of two thouſand two hundred privates, of the enemy his priſoners; and who, as well officers as privates, are ſtill to be conſidered as ſuch until they ſhall be regularly exchanged, officers for officers of equal rank, and the privates by a like number of thoſe now in the poſſeſſion of Gen. Waſhington; ſome of whom, having been taken before, or about the time of concluding the agreement, have, in direct violation thereof, been detained as priſoners for full eight months, and others, taken in the latter end of December and in the beginning of January laſt, have been in the like condition of priſoners for three months; none, or very few of whom, have hitherto been ſent in in return or exchange of the number of priſoners ſent by Gen. Howe to Gen. Waſhington: I, Lt Col. William Walcott, veſted with full powers for this among other purpoſes, do therefore, in the moſt poſitive and peremptory manner, require and demand of General Waſhington, the full and due performance of the agreement above recited; and conſequently the ſpeedy and immediate releaſe of all priſoners of war, whether Britiſh, Heſſians, Waldeckers, Provincials, or Canadians, as well officers as ſoldiers, now in his poſſeſſion, or ſo far as they ſhall or may go towards the exchange of thoſe ſent and delivered over to Gen. Waſhington. And whereas there are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of Gen. Sir William Howe a very conſiderable number of officers, and a number of privates of the enemy, priſoners unexchanged; I do further require and demand of Gen. Waſhington, that ſo ſoon as he ſhall have completed the exchange of thoſe already delivered

* Several officers in the rear of an eſcort were ſurpriſed by a party of the militia, and ſurrendered to them, but ſoon after clapped ſpurs to their horſes and fled, upon which the militia fired immediately, and killed three of them, amongſt whom was Major Phillips. This is the cruelty alluded to in Sir William's letter. — [Whether (ſays a correſpondent) does Gen Howe [77], or this anonymous writer, deſerve moſt credit?]

delivered over to him, agreeable to my requisition and demand for that purpose, he shall proceed to the exchange of those at mentioned officers and privates, in conformity to the agreement of the 31st of July and 1st August 1776; to the execution of which the groundless and unprecedented objections offered on the part of Gen. Washington, by Lt-Col. Harrison, cannot with any degree of reason, or consistently with common sense, be allowed or admitted as obstacles; — the one, That "the whole of the prisoners contained in the commissary's lists, and delivered over to Gen. Washington, should not be accounted for, because many of them died on their return to the place of their destination, and many immediately after their arrival," postponing therefore indefinitely, from the objection itself as stated, to their being delivered over to Gen. Washington; all of whom therefore must be, and all of whom, this objection notwithstanding, I do again require and demand to be exchanged, according to the express terms of the agreement, "soldier for soldier," for every man delivered to the person who received them for and in the behalf of Gen. Washington; — the other, "The case of Lt-Col. Lee," whom rebels Gen. Washington might with greater propriety demand, wherever, within the terms of the first agreement, "officers for officers of equal rank," he shall have in his possession an officer of rank equal to the reputed rank of the gentleman in question; but until that appear, the demand and objection upon this subject are at least premature. I do moreover expect and demand, that an immediate and categorical answer shall be given to these just and reasonable requisitions and demands. Given at the house of the Rev. Mr Beech, in the township of Hillsborough, the 2d day of April 1777.

W. Walcott, Lt-Col.

To General Washington, &c. &c."

General Washington's reflections on the foregoing Letter.

"Sir, *Morristown, April 9, 1777.*

I take the liberty of transmitting you a copy of a paper addressed to me by Lt-Col. Walcott of your army, which came inclosed in a letter from Lt-Gen. Lord Cornwallis. It is with peculiar regret I am constrained to observe, that this illiberal performance of Col. Walcott is obviously calculated to answer a less generous purpose than that of merely effecting an exchange, contains a gross misrepresentation of facts, and is a palpable deviation from that delicate line, which I expected would mark his conduct as a man of candour and ingenuity.

That gentleman has construed two articles united on by our through Lt-Col. Harrison, at their meeting on the 10th inst. as groundless, unprecedented, and inconsistent with any degree of reason or common sense; though founded, as I conceive, on the clearest principles of equity and justice. Not contenting himself with this, which would have given me no concern, he has affirmed the presumption of mutilating and mistating those articles, in such a manner as to change their meaning, and to adapt them to the unjust conclusions he wished to establish.

Having premised these things, and being charged in direct and positive terms by Col. Walcott, who acted under your authority, with a violation of the agreement made between us for the exchange of prisoners, and called upon for a performance of the same, I think it necessary to explain the motives of my conduct, and the grounds on which those misrepresentations and objections stand.

In respect to the first, I freely repeat, that I do not hold myself bound either by the spirit of the agreement, or by the principles of justice, to account for those prisoners, who, from the rigour and severity of their treatment, were in so emaciated and languishing a state at the time they came out, as to render their death almost certain and inevitable, and which, in many instances, happened while they were returning to their homes, and in many others after their arrival. You must be sensible, that our engagement, as well as all others of the kind, though in letter it expresses only an equality of rank and number, as the rule of exchange, yet it necessarily implies a regard to the general principles of mutual compensation and advantage. This is inherent in its nature, is the voice of reason, and no stipulation, as to the condition in which prisoners should be returned, was requisite. Humanity dictates, that their treatment should be such as their health and comfort demanded: and where her laws have been duly respected, their condition has been generally good. — Nor is this the language of humanity alone, — justice declares the same. The object of every cartel, or similar agreement,

ment, is the benefit of the priſoners themſelves, and that of the contending powers; —on this footing, it equally exacts, that they ſhould be well treated, as that they ſhould be exchanged: the reverſe is therefore an evident infraction, and ought to ſubject the party on whom it is chargeable to all the damage and ill conſequences reſulting from it. Nor can it be expected, that thoſe unfitted for future ſervice by acts of ſeverity, in direct violation of a compact, are proper ſubjects for an exchange. In ſuch a caſe, to return others not in the ſame predicament, would be to give without receiving an equivalent, and would afford the greateſt encouragement to cruelty and inhumanity. The argument drawn from the mere circumſtance of the priſoners having been received, is of no validity. Though from their wretched ſituation, they could not at that time be deemed proper for an exchange, our humanity required that they ſhould be permitted to return amongſt us. It may perhaps be fairly doubted, whether an apprehenſion of their death, or that of a great part of them, did not contribute ſomewhat to their being ſent out when they were. Such an event, whilſt they remained with you, would have been truly intereſting, becauſe it would have deſtroyed every ſhadow of claim for the return of the priſoners in your hands; and therefore policy, concurring with humanity, dictated that the meaſure ſhould be adopted. Happy had it been, if the expedient had been thought of before theſe ill-fated men were reduced to ſuch extremity. It is confeſſed however on all ſides, that after their delivery they ſtill continued your priſoners, and would be ſo, till regularly exchanged. I acknowledge that I ſhould be, and I have been, always willing, notwithſtanding this confeſſion, to account for every man who was in a proper condition, and fit to be exchanged at the time they came out, ſo far as the proportion of priſoners with us would extend. With what propriety, or upon what foundation of juſtice, can more be demanded? This has been propoſed, or what is the ſame, was moſt clearly implied in the firſt article, or objection, made by Lt-Col. Harriſon, and illiberally rejected ſince, inconſiſtent with any degree of reaſon or common ſenſe. Painful as it is, I am compelled to conſider it as a fact not to be queſtioned, that the uſage of our priſoners whilſt in your poſſeſſion, the privates at leaſt, was ſuch as could not be juſtified. This was proclaimed by the concurrent teſtimony of all who came out, their appearance ſanctified the aſſertion; —and melancholy experience, in the ſpeedy death of a large part of them, ſtamped it with infallible certainty.

In reſpect to the ſecond article inſiſted on,—your diſcriminating Maj.-Gen. Lee from other captive officers belonging to the American army, demanded my particular attention. I was authoriſed to conclude, from your laying him under particular reſtraints, and from your letter of the 23d of January laſt, that you conſidered him in a ſingular point of view, and meant to exclude him from the common right of exchange, ſtipulated for all officers in general terms. This diſtinction, the more injurious and unwarrantable as you never excepted him, though you knew him to be an officer in our army at the time, and long before the agreement was entered into, made it my duty to aſſert his right in an explicit manner, and to endeavour to put the matter on ſo unequivocal a footing, as to ſecure his enlargement, whenever an officer of equal rank, belonging to your army, ſhould be in our power. This was attempted by the article, and nothing more; nor is any other inference to be drawn from it.—It is true, a propoſition was made ſince his captivity, to give a certain number of officers of inferior rank in exchange for him; but it was not claimed as a matter of right.—What name then does that proceeding merit, by which it is ſuggeſted, that the immediate releaſe of Gen. Lee had been demanded, without having an officer of equal rank to give for him? The inſinuation cannot be ſupported by the moſt tortured expoſition, nor will it have credit where candour is deemed a virtue, and words preſerve their form and meaning.

As to the charge of delay, in not returning the priſoners in our hands,—the diſperſed ſituation of thoſe taken at a more early period of the war, through the different ſtates, ariſing from the circumſtances of their captivity, and a regard to their better accommodation, made their detention for a conſiderable time unavoidable. When the agreement ſubſiſting between us took place, the ſpeedieſt directions were given to have them collected, that an exchange might be effected.

effected. This was done in part, and at a juncture when motives of policy oppoſed the meaſure, but were made to yield to rigid maxims of good faith. We were purſuing the exchange, and continued our exertions to accompliſh it, till the miſerable appearance indicating an approaching catatrophe, of thoſe ſent out by you, made it improper. For ſeeing that a difficulty might ariſe, and that it might be expected that I ſhould account for the whole of them, which I by no means thought equitable, it became neceſſary that the matter ſhould be adjuſted, and the due proportion ſettled, for which I ought to be reſponſible, before any thing farther could be done on my part. Upon this ground ſtands alſo the detention of thoſe who have been ſince captured.

Added to theſe conſiderations,—the diſcrimination ſet up in the inſtance of General Lee, is to be regarded as utterly irreconcileable to the tenor of our agreement, and an inſurmountable obſtacle to a compliance with your demands.

Thus, Sir, have I explained the motives of my conduct, and, I truſt, vindicated myſelf in the eye of impartiality, from the improper and groundleſs charge which you, and the gentleman acting by your authority, have been pleaſed to allege againſt me.—If in doing this I have departed in the ſmalleſt degree from that delicacy which I always wiſhed ſhould form a part of my character, you will remember I have been forced into recrimination, and that it has become an act of neceſſary juſtice.

I ſhall now declare it to be my ardent wiſh, that a general exchange may take place on generous and liberal principles, as far as it can be effected, and that the agreement fulfilling between us for that purpoſe ſhould be inviolably obſerved; and I call upon you, by every obligation of good faith, to remove all impediments on your part to the accompliſhment of it. If, however, you do not, I conſole myſelf with a hope that thoſe unfortunate men whoſe lot it is to be your priſoners, will bear their ſufferings with becoming fortitude and magnanimity. I am, Sir, with due reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency General Sir William Howe."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

An Addreſs, preſented May 19.

"To his Excellency HUGH Earl PERCY, Lieutenant-General, commanding his Majeſty's forces on Rhode-iſland, &c. &c. &c.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town of Newport, bearing with the utmoſt concern, that your Excellency intends ſoon to leave us, beg permiſſion to approach your Excellency with thoſe ſentiments which a deep ſenſe of the great happineſs we have enjoyed under your Excellency's protection, naturally excites on ſuch an occaſion.

We cannot help looking on your Excellency's departure as a great public loſs, when we reflect upon that extraordinary activity and vigilance wherewith your Excellency hath protected us from ſurrounding dangers; and that juſtice and impartiality, that humanity and tenderneſs, with which you have moderated the exerciſe of unlimited power.

With gratitude we acknowledge, that, in your Excellency's hands, military government has uniformly worn the fair form of parental authority; that no unneceſſary rigour hath been uſed, no oppreſſion tolerated; and that, during the noiſe and tumults of a civil war, the troops under your Excellency's command have been kept under ſuch order and diſcipline, as would have done honour to themſelves and their commander in times of public peace and ſettled government.

The fear of offending (not inſenſibility) prevents us at preſent from attempting to expreſs how much we are affected with your Excellency's great and amiable private virtues; with that ſpotleſs integrity of manners, and uniform regard to religion and decency, which would add dignity to the meaneſt ſtation; with that condeſcending affability, which ſtoops without any view to private advantage; and, above all, with that unbounded and well-directed generoſity, which has ſo often procured for your Excellency the bleſſings of thoſe who were ready to periſh.

Great virtues, my Lord, in an elevated ſtation, are like the ſun; there is nothing hid from the heat of them; they have neceſſarily endeared your character to all the inhabitants of this place; and it is but juſtice to ſay, that during

your

your reſidence among us, you have never given any cauſe for uneaſineſs or ſorrow, but when you declared your intention of departing from us.

With great reluctance we ſubmit to the painful neceſſity which deprives us of your Excellency's benign protection; and ſincerely wiſh you a ſafe and pleaſant paſſage to your native land, and a long continuance of perfect health; your Excellency's illuſtrious rank and character, renders it unneceſſary to wiſh you any other bleſſing of life. Particularly we reflect with pleaſure, that your Excellency's early and great public ſervices have gone home long before you, and have ſecured you that great reward peculiarly reſerved for Britiſh worthies, and highly ſuitable to your Excellency's generous principles, the warmeſt approbation of the beſt of princes, and of a brave and free people."

His Excellency's Anſwer.

"Gentlemen, Allow me to return you many thanks for your very affectionate addreſs.—This public teſtimony of your approbation of my conduct, ſince I have had the honour to command here, at the ſame time that it reflects the higheſt honour upon me, is moſt particularly pleaſing to me, as it is a proof that I have been fortunate enough to fulfil the intentions of our Gracious Sovereign in ſending his troops to this iſland.

The compliments you are pleaſed to pay thoſe troops, for their regularity and good conduct, ſince they have been amongſt you, are juſtly their due. As it is the duty, ſo it is the wiſh of every Britiſh and Heſſian ſoldier, to protect all peaceable and innocent inhabitants.

Permit me, Gentlemen, to aſſure you, that I ſhall not without regret quit this iſland, whoſe inhabitants I ſhall ever remember with gratitude and eſteem; and be aſſured, that when I have the honour to return into the Royal Preſence, I ſhall not fail to do them that juſtice which their behaviour hath highly merited at my hands."

PROCLAMATION.

"By John Burgoyne, Eſq; &c. &c. &c.

Camp at Putnam-Creek, June 29. 1777.

THE forces entruſted to my command are deſigned to act in concert, and upon a common principle, with the numerous armies and fleets which already diſplay, in every quarter of America, the power, the juſtice, and, when properly ſought, the mercy of the King.

The cauſe in which the Britiſh arms are thus exerted, applies to the moſt affecting intereſts of the human heart; and the military ſervants of the crown, at firſt called forth for the ſole purpoſe of reſtoring the rights of the conſtitution, now combine, with love of their country, and duty to their ſovereign, the other extenſive incitements which ſpring from a due ſenſe of the general privileges of mankind.

To the eyes and ears of the temperate part of the public, and to the breaſt of ſuffering thouſands in the provinces, be the melancholy appeal, whether the preſent unnatural rebellion has not been made a foundation for the compleateſt ſyſtem of tyranny that ever God in his diſpleaſure ſuffered for a time to be exerciſed over a froward and ſtubborn generation. Arbitrary impriſonment, confiſcation of property, perſecution, and torture, unprecedented in the inquiſition of the Romiſh church, are among the palpable enormities which verify the affirmative. Theſe are inflicted by aſſemblies and committees, who dare to profeſs themſelves friends to liberty, upon the moſt quiet ſubjects, without diſtinction of age or ſex, for the ſole crime, often for the ſole ſuſpicion, of having adhered in principle to the government under which they were born, and to which, by every tie divine and human, they owe allegiance. To conſummate theſe ſhocking proceedings, the profanation of religion is added to the moſt profligate proſtitution of common reaſon; the conſciences of men are ſet at nought, and multitudes are compelled not only to bear arms, but alſo to ſwear ſubjection to an uſurpation they abhor.

Animated by theſe conſiderations, at the head of troops in the full powers of health, diſcipline, and valour, determined to ſtrike where neceſſary, and anxious to ſpare where poſſible, I, by theſe preſents, invite and exhort all perſons, in all places where the progreſs of this army may point, and, by the bleſſing of God, I will extend it far, to maintain ſuch a conduct as may juſtify me in protecting their lands, habitations, and families. The intention of this addreſs is, to hold forth ſecurity, not depredation, to the country.

To thoſe whom ſpirit and principle may

may induce to partake the glorious task of redeeming their countrymen from dungeons, and re-establishing the blessing of legal government, I offer encouragement and employment; and, upon the first intelligence of their associations, I will find means to assist their undertakings.

The domestic, the industrious, the infirm, and even the timid inhabitants, I am desirous to protect, provided they remain quietly at their houses; that they do not suffer their cattle to be removed, nor their corn or forage to be secreted or destroyed; that they do not break up their bridges or roads, nor by any other acts, directly or indirectly, endeavour to obstruct the operations of the King's troops, or supply or assist those of the enemy.

Every species of provision brought to my camp will be paid for at an equitable rate, and in solid coin. In consciousness of Christianity, my Royal Master's clemency, and the honour of soldiership, I have dwelt upon this invitation, and wished for more persuasive terms to give it impression; and let not people be led to disregard it by considering their distance from the immediate situation of my camp. I have but to give stretch to the Indian forces under my direction, and they amount to thousands, to overtake the hardened enemies of Great Britain and America, (I consider them the same), where-ever they may lurk.

If, notwithstanding these endeavours, and sincere inclination to effect them, the phrenzy of hostility should remain, I trust I shall stand acquitted in the eyes of God and man, in denouncing and executing the vengeance of the state against the wilful outcasts.

The messengers of justice and of wrath await them in the field; and devastation, famine, and every concomitant horror that a reluctant, but indispensable prosecution of military duty must occasion, will bar the way to their return."

A recipe for preserving Hay.

HAY that is not well got in, may be preserved sweet by the following method in stacking: A thick layer of hay, — a layer of salt of about an inch thick; — and so alternately from the bottom of the rick to the top. This was tried successfully many years ago, and has been adopted this year by a gentleman of Harrow on the Hill.

NEW BOOKS. [324.]

Historical Memoirs of the life and writings of the late Rev. William Dodd, LL. D. from his entrance at Clare-Hall, Cambridge, in 1745, to his fatal exit at Tyburn, June 27. 1777. pp. 58. 1s. 6d. Fielding and Walker.

THese Memoirs, though not published by Dr Dodd's brother, or his friend Mr Butler [319], are nevertheless undoubtedly authentic, and contain more truths than they will utter, and many anecdotes that are equally new and curious. From them we learn, that this unhappy man was born at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, of which his father was vicar, in 1729; was admitted a sizar of Clare-hall, Cambridge, in 1745; took the degree of B. A. with much reputation in 1749-50; soon after removed to London, married (indirectly) Miss Mary Perkins *, who then lodged in Frith-street, Soho, April 15. 1751 †; was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of London in the succeeding winter (and priest in 1753); after being curate, was chosen lecturer of West-Ham, in Essex, in 1752, and of St James's, Garlickhithe, in London, in March 1753; which he resigned for that of St Olave's, Hart-street, in April 1754. "In the same year (says this writer) an anonymous novel, in two volumes 12mo, intitled, *The Sisters; or, The History of Lucy and Caroline Sanson, entrusted to a false Friend*, (printed for Waller), gave no very favourable idea of the purity of his mind, or the rectitude of his judgement, to those who knew that he was the author of it; as many of the scenes there described, which, like the inns and night-cellars of Fielding and Smollett, can only be drawn from the life, notwithstanding the specious gauze of morality affectedly thrown over them, are painted with a warmth of imagination, and a luxuriance of colouring, which cannot but be dangerous to the young and susceptible, as tending rather to inflame than correct the passions, and being much more like-

* Her father, we are told, was a verger of Durham cathedral, having been a domestic in the family of the Rev. Sir John Dolben, one of the prebendaries.

† Dr Dodd himself, it is certain, was mistaken in saying (if he did say so) at his trial, that "he had been married *twenty seven* years." [209]

ly to ſeduce than to reform.—"The falſe Friend," Dookalb, who is repreſented as a tempter "black as Satan," and is at length *conducted to the gallows*, was underſtood to be intended for one who had given the author a heinous provocation; and Beau Leicart [Tracey], Miſs Repook [Lucy Cooper], both ſince dead, and other characters of that ſtamp, beſides a Noble Lord who ſhall be nameleſs, were alſo well known and eaſily diſcovered by all who were converſant with the town.—In a very different light our young and popular preacher was at the ſame time diſplaying his talents to Biſhop Secker, Miſs Talbot, and the public, as Lady Moyer's Lecturer at St Paul's."

In 1758, he took the degree of M. A. at Cambridge, and was one of the firſt promoters of the Magdalen-houſe. In 1763 he was intruſted by the Earl of Cheſterfield with the education of his godſon Philip Stanhope, Eſq; (the preſent Earl), "a circumſtance then blindly deemed by him the moſt fortunate in his life, but eventually the moſt unhappy: ſuch is human foreſight!" and was collated to a prebend of Brecon by Bp Squire, to whom he was chaplain, and whom he attended to Aberguilly the year following. In 1764 he was appointed one of his Majeſty's chaplains; and "the ruſtling of ſilks and the creaking of ſhoes," firſt introduced by him into their apartment, to the aſtoniſhment of old Groves the table-decker, are not forgotten. In 1766 he took the degree of LL. D. and, quitting Weſt-Ham, took a houſe in Southampton-row, imbarked 1000l. prize, which he had in a lottery, with a builder, in Charlotte-chapel, Pimlico, and entered into a like partnerſhip with Dr Truſler, &c. at Charlotte-chapel, Bloomſbury, reſigning his leĉtureſhips to attend them. In 1772 he ſet on foot a ſubſcription, and gave riſe to the ſociety for the relief of priſoners confined for ſmall debts, and purchaſed the rectory of Hockliffe, in Bedfordſhire. Here again we muſt ſtop for another quotation: "In the ſame year he gave the public a little tract, (intended for St James's chapel), intitled, *The frequency of capital puniſhments inconſiſtent with juſtice, ſound policy, and religion*, [xxxiv. 11.]; a ſubject, in which it was little thought that the preacher himſelf would ſoon be nearly intereſted, both as a proſecutor and a convict. As a proſecutor, he was called upon to appear early in the ſucceeding winter againſt one William Griffiths, for robbing him and his wife near Pancras, and diſcharging a piſtol into the carriage, which happily (as it was then thought) only broke the glaſs. For this, being tried and convicted, on their evidence, at the Old Bailey, the highwayman was executed at Tyburn, Jan. 20. 1773."

In conſequence of the well-known ſimoniacal offer to Lady Apſley in regard to the rectory of St George's, Hanover-ſquare, his name was ſtruck out of the liſt of King's Chaplains in Feb. 1774. Going over that ſummer to Geneva, he obtained from his Noble pupil the vicarage of Winge, in Bucks, holding it with Hockliffe by diſpenſation, and having then about 800l. a-year in preferments. In the autumn of 1776 he figured in a phaeton at the races on the plain of Sablons. In the winter we all know the *ſin that beſet him*; a ſcene, over which, with this writer, we ſhall now throw a veil, borrowing ſome of the reflections with which he concludes:

"Never, ſurely, was vanity (in this world) more ſeverely corrected, and pride more ſtrikingly ſtigmatiſed and debaſed. From enforcing with heartfelt energy to the moſt forlorn of ſinners the happy effects of penitence and contrition, their teacher is become the object even of their compaſſion, and a humble ſuitor for that divine mercy on which he had taught them with confidence to rely. He who compounded the ſmall debts of others, has contracted a debt which none but the Saviour of all can ranſom and pay. He whoſe bounty ſo often releaſed the priſoner, and encouraged others to *do likewiſe*, has been immured in a priſon from which Death only could releaſe him, and in ſome meaſure depended for ſupport on that beneficence which he had ſo frequently excited, and conſtantly diſplayed. He who, in ſome inſtances, was the humane inſtrument of reſtoring, as it were, the dead to life, to their families and friends, was reduced to the dreadful neceſſity of envying the wretch who was irrecoverably drowned, of wiſhing that an accidental death had been his own portion, or that the highwayman's piſtol had not miſſed its aim. Even the well-meant but fruitleſs endeavours of his friends to ſave him, the ſtraws at which in his laſt ſtruggles he

was

was induced to catch, by encouraging deluſive hopes, ſerved only to aggravate his diſappointment, and to divert his thoughts from the only purſuit that could avail him. Yet through this darkneſs the eye of faith may diſcern a dawning of conſolation: time, farther time, has been gained for ſelf-recollection; and his ſufferings, thus unuſually ſevere in this world, thus embittered by reflections on what he was, and what he might have been, and, above all, by that poignant ſenſibility, ſharper than a two-edged ſword, of which the generality of criminals have no idea, may lead to a humble preſumption that with this world his miſeries have ceaſed. Add to this, the offence, though atrocious, was temporal; its pernicious effects extend not to the world of ſpirits, of whoſe treaſures no fraud can deprive us; and for the injury done to ſociety by the ſcandal and example, ſociety has exacted and received an atonement. Though human tribunals are in ſuch caſes neceſſarily rigid and inexorable; of the divine tribunal, where an all-ſufficient ſacrifice has been offered, lenity is the characteriſtic, mercy is the darling attribute. There, the good that this offender has done will *riſe up as incenſe*, the many that he has *turned to righteouſneſs* will plead for him trumpet-tongued. Such, we know, is the endearing language of the goſpel; ſuch are the faith and hope delivered to the ſons of men by Him, who, when he aſſumed our nature, pitied, and forgave, and received returning ſinners; of Him who accepted the tears of his fallen apoſtle, and took the penitent thief with with him into paradiſe."

Annexed are Dr Dodd's defences before the Lord Mayor and at the Old Bailey, his verſes written in Woodſtreet compter, and his ſpeech before he received ſentence.

We ſhall cloſe this article with a catalogue of his works, referring to the pamphlet for ſome account of moſt of them. Thoſe marked thus * were anonymous.

* A paſtoral on the diſtemper among the horned cattle. 4to. 1747.
* The African Prince to Zara, and Zara's Anſwer. 4to. 1749.
* A day in vacation at college 4to. 1750.
Synopſis Compendiaria H. Grotii de jure belli et pacis, S. Clarkii de Dei exiſtentia et attributis, et J. Lockii de intellectu humano. 8vo. —— (The laſt was by Sir Jeffery Gilbert). 1750.
* A new book of the Dunciad. 4to. 1750.
An elegy on the death of the Prince of Wales 4to. 1751.
The beauties of Shakeſpeare ſelected. 2 vols. 12mo. 1752.
An epiſtle to a Lady concerning ſome important and neceſſary truths in religion. 4to. 1753
* The Siſters; a novel. 2 vols. 12mo. 1754.
The Hymns of Callimachus, &c. From the Greek 4to. 1754.
Thoughts on the glorious Epiphany of our Lord Jeſus Chriſt; a poetical eſſay. 4to. 1758.
Sermons on the Parables and Miracles. 4 vols. 8vo. 1758
An Ode to the Marchioneſs of Granby. 4to. 1759.
An account of the riſe, progreſs, &c. of the Magdalen charity. 8vo. 1759.
A new edition of Bp Hall's Contemplations, Life, &c. 2 vols. 12mo 1760
* A conference between a Myſtic, a Hutchinſonian, a Methodiſt, &c. 8vo. 1761.
A familiar explanation of the poetical works of Milton. 12mo 1762.
Reflections on death. 12mo 1763.
* A Letter to the Rt Hon. the Earl of Halifax on the peace. 8vo. 1763.
Comfort for the afflicted. 8vo. 1764.
The Viſitor. 2 vols. 12mo. 1764.
A new edition of Mr Locke's Common-place-book to the Bible 4to. 1766.
Poems. 8vo 1767
Sermons on the duties of the great. From the French of Maſſillon. 1769.
A Commentary on the Bible. 3 vols. fol. 1770
Sermons to Young Men. 3 vols. 12mo. 1771.
The frequency of capital puniſhments, &c. 1772.
Oration at the dedication of Free-Maſons hall. 4to. 1776.
The Convict's Addreſs to his unhappy brethren 1777.
Beſides many ſingle ſermons needleſs to ſpecify. G

The hiſtory of America, continued. [304.]

As a ſpecimen of the work, we ſhall extract the deſcription of America from the beginning of the fourth book.

"When we contemplate the New World, the firſt circumſtance that ſtrikes us is its immenſe extent. It was not a ſmall portion of the earth, ſo inconſiderable that it might have eſcaped the obſervation or reſearch of former ages, which Columbus diſcovered. He made known a new hemiſphere, of greater extent than either Europe, or Aſia, or Africa,

the three noted diviſions of the ancient continent, and not much inferior in dimenſions to a third part of the habitable globe.

America is remarkable not only for its magnitude, but for its poſition. It ſtretches from the northern polar circle to a high ſouthern latitude, above fifteen hundred miles beyond the fartheſt extremity of the old continent on that ſide of the line. A country of ſuch extent paſſes through all the climates capable of becoming the habitation of man, and fit for yielding the various productions peculiar either to the temperate or to the torrid regions of the earth.

Next to the extent of the New World, the grandeur of the objects which it preſents to view is moſt apt to ſtrike the eye of an obſerver. Nature ſeems here to have carried on her operations with a bolder hand, and to have diſtinguiſhed the features of this country by a peculiar magnificence. The mountains of America are much ſuperior in height to thoſe in the other diviſions of the globe. Even the plain of Quito, which may be conſidered as the baſe of the Andes, is elevated farther above the ſea than the top of the Pyrenees. This ſtupendous ridge of the Andes, no leſs remarkable for extent than elevation, riſes in different places more than one third above the Pike of Teneriffe, the higheſt land in the ancient hemiſphere. The Andes may literally be ſaid to hide their heads in the clouds; the ſtorms often roll, and the thunder burſts below their ſummits; which, though expoſed to the rays of the ſun in the centre of the torrid zone, are covered with everlaſting ſnows.

From thoſe lofty mountains deſcend rivers proportionally large, with which the ſtreams in the ancient continent are not to be compared, either for length of courſe, or the vaſt body of water which they roll towards the ocean. The Maragnon, the Orinoco, the Plata, in South America, the Miſſiſippi and St Laurence, in North America, flow in ſuch ſpacious channels, that, long before they feel the influence of the tide, they reſemble arms of the ſea rather than rivers of freſh water.

The lakes of the New World are no leſs conſpicuous for grandeur than its mountains and rivers. There is nothing in other parts of the globe which reſembles the prodigious chain of lakes in North America. They may properly be termed inland ſeas of freſh water; and even thoſe of the ſecond or third claſs in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greateſt lake of the ancient continent.—

But what moſt diſtinguiſhes America from other parts of the earth, is the peculiar temperature of its climate, and the different laws to which it is ſubject with reſpect to the diſtribution of heat and cold. We cannot determine preciſely the portion of heat felt in any part of the globe, merely by meaſuring its diſtance from the equator. The climate of a country is affected, in ſome degree, by its elevation above the ſea, by the extent of continent, by the nature of the ſoil, the height of adjacent mountains, and many other circumſtances. The influence of theſe, however, is, from various cauſes, leſs conſiderable in the greater part of the ancient continent; and from knowing the poſition of any country there, we can pronounce with more certainty what will be the warmth of its climate, and the nature of its productions.

The maxims which are founded upon obſervation of our hemiſphere will not apply to the other. There, cold predominates. The rigour of the frigid zone extends over half of that which ſhould be temperate by its poſition. Countries where the grape and the fig ſhould ripen, are buried under ſnow one half of the year; and lands ſituated in the ſame parallel with the moſt fertile and beſt cultivated provinces in Europe, are chilled with perpetual froſts, which almoſt deſtroy the power of vegetation. As we advance to thoſe parts of America which lie in the ſame parallel with provinces of Aſia and Africa, bleſſed with an uniform enjoyment of ſuch genial warmth as is moſt friendly to life and vegetation, the dominion of cold continues to be felt, and winter, though during a ſhort period, often reigns with extreme ſeverity. If we proceed along the American continent into the torrid zone, we ſhall find the cold prevalent in the New World extending itſelf alſo to this region of the globe, and mitigating the exceſs of its fervour. While the negro on the coaſt of Africa is ſcorched with unremitting heat, the inhabitant of Peru breathes an air equally mild and temperate, and is perpetually ſhaded under a canopy of grey clouds, which intercepts the fierce beams of the ſun, without obſtructing his friendly influence. Along the eaſtern coaſt of America, the climate, tho'

more ſimilar to that of the torrid zone in other parts of the earth, is nevertheleſs conſiderably milder than in thoſe countries of Aſia and Africa which lie in the ſame latitude. If from the ſouthern tropic we continue our progreſs to the extremity of the American continent, we meet with frozen ſeas, and countries horrid, barren, and ſcarcely habitable for cold, ſooner than in the north.

Various cauſes combine in rendering the climate of America ſo extremely different from that of the ancient continent. Though the utmoſt extent of America toward the north be not yet diſcovered, we know that it advances nearer to the pole than either Europe or Aſia. The latter have large ſeas to the north, which are open during part of the year; and even when covered with ice, the wind that blows over them is leſs intenſely cold than that which blows over land in the ſame high latitudes. But in America the land ſtretches from the river St Laurence towards the pole, and ſpreads out immenſely to the weſt. A chain of enormous mountains, covered with ſnow and ice, runs through all this dreary region. The wind, in paſſing over ſuch an extent of high and frozen land, becomes ſo impregnated with cold, that it acquires a piercing keenneſs, which it retains in its progreſs through warmer climates, and is not entirely mitigated until it reach the Gulf of Mexico. Over all the continent of North America, a north-weſterly wind and exceſſive cold are ſynonymous terms. Even in the moſt ſultry weather, the moment that the wind veers to that quarter, its penetrating influence is felt in a tranſition from heat to cold, no leſs violent than ſudden. To this powerful cauſe we may aſcribe the extraordinary dominion of cold, and its violent inroads into the ſouthern provinces in that part of the globe.

Other cauſes, no leſs remarkable, diminiſh the active power of heat in thoſe parts of the American continent which lie between the tropics. In all that portion of the globe, the wind blows in an invariable direction from eaſt to weſt. As this wind holds its courſe acroſs the ancient continent, it arrives at the countries which ſtretch along the weſtern ſhore of Africa, inflamed with all the fiery particles which it hath collected from the ſultry plains of Aſia, and the burning ſands in the African deſerts. The coaſt of Africa is, accordingly, the region of the earth which feels the moſt fervent heat, and is expoſed to the unmitigated ardour of the torrid zone. But this ſame wind which brings ſuch an acceſſion of warmth to the countries lying between the river of Senegal and Cafraria, traverſes the Atlantic ocean before it reaches the American ſhore. It is cooled in its paſſage over this vaſt body of water, and is felt as a refreſhing gale along the coaſts of Braſil and Guiana, rendering theſe countries, though among the warmeſt in America, temperate, when compared with thoſe which lie oppoſite to them in Africa. As this wind advances in its courſe acroſs America, it meets with immenſe plains, covered with impenetrable foreſts, or occupied by large rivers, marſhes, and ſtagnating waters, where it can recover no conſiderable degree of heat. At length it arrives at the Andes, which run from north to ſouth through the whole continent. In paſſing over their elevated and frozen ſummits, it is ſo thoroughly cooled, that the greater part of the countries beyond them hardly feel the ardour to which they ſeem expoſed by their ſituation. In the other provinces of America, from Tierra Firmé weſtward to the Mexican empire, the heat of the climate is tempered, in ſome places, by the elevation of the land above the ſea, in others, by their extraordinary humidity, and in all, by the enormous mountains ſcattered over this tract. The iſlands of America in the torrid zone are either ſmall or mountainous, and are fanned alternately by refreſhing ſea and land breezes."—

After contemplating thoſe permanent and characteriſtic qualities of the American continent, which ariſe from the peculiarity of its ſituation, and the diſpoſition of its parts, the next object that merits attention, is its condition when firſt diſcovered, as far as that depended upon the induſtry and operations of man. The effects of human ingenuity and labour are more extenſive and conſiderable, than even our own vanity is apt at firſt to imagine. When we ſurvey the face of the habitable globe, no ſmall part of that fertility and beauty which we aſcribe to the hand of Nature, is the work of man. His efforts, when continued through a ſucceſſion of ages, change the appearance and improve the qualities of the earth. As a great part of the ancient continent has long been occupied by nations far advanced in arts

and

and induſtry, our eye is accuſtomed to view the earth in that form which it aſſumes when rendered fit to be the reſidence of a numerous race of men, and to ſupply them with nouriſhment.

But in the New World, the ſtate of mankind was ruder, and the aſpect of Nature extremely different. Throughout all its vaſt regions, there were only two monarchies remarkable for extent of territory, or diſtinguiſhed by any progreſs in improvement. The reſt of this continent was poſſeſſed by ſmall independent tribes, deſtitute of arts and induſtry, and neither capable to correct the defects, nor deſirous to meliorate the condition of that part of the earth allotted to them for their habitation. Countries occupied by ſuch people, were almoſt in the ſame ſtate as if they had been without inhabitants. Immenſe foreſts covered a great part of the uncultivated earth; and as the hand of induſtry had not taught the rivers to run in a proper channel, or drained off the ſtagnating water, many of the moſt fertile plains were overflowed with inundations, or converted into marſhes. In the ſouthern provinces, where the warmth of the ſun, the moiſture of the climate, and the fertility of the ſoil, combine in calling forth the moſt vigorous powers of vegetation, the woods are ſo choked with its rank luxuriance, as to be almoſt impervious, and the ſurface of the ground is hid from the eye under a thick covering of ſhrubs and herbs and weeds. In this ſtate of wild unaſſiſted nature, a great part of the large provinces in South America, which extend from the bottom of the Andes to the ſea, ſtill remain. The European colonies have cleared and cultivated a few ſpots along the coaſt, but the original inhabitants, as rude and indolent as ever, have done nothing to open or improve a country poſſeſſing almoſt every advantage of ſituation and climate. As we advance towards the northern provinces of America, Nature continues to wear the ſame uncultivated aſpect, and in proportion as the rigour of the climate increaſes, appears more deſolate and horrid. There, the foreſts, though not encumbered with the ſame exuberance of vegetation, are of equal extent; prodigious marſhes overſpread the plains, and few marks appear of human activity in any attempt to cultivate or embelliſh the earth. No wonder that the colonies ſent from Europe were aſtoniſhed at their firſt entrance into the New World. It appeared to them waſte, ſolitary, and uninviting. When the Engliſh began to ſettle in America, they termed the countries of which they took poſſeſſion, *The Wilderneſs*. Nothing but their eager expectation of finding mines of gold, could have induced the Spaniards to penetrate through the woods and marſhes of America, where, at every ſtep, they obſerved the extreme difference between the uncultivated face of Nature, and that which it acquires under the forming hand of induſtry and art."

From this extract the public will be led to form an high idea of the hiſtory of America. Nor will it be diſappointed. As the ſubject on which the author enters is grand, his execution is maſterly, and we obſerve in it the character of his former works, and recogniſe the well-known hand of Dr Robertſon. It is not neceſſary for us now to enter into any diſcuſſion concerning the merit of an hiſtorian with whom the public is well acquainted. His former productions have been read with avidity, and received with uncommon admiration. When the Hiſtory of Scotland was firſt publiſhed, and the author altogether unknown, Lord Cheſterfield pronounced it to be equal in elegance and beauty to the productions of Livy, the pureſt and moſt claſſical of all the Roman hiſtorians. His literary reputation has not been confined to his own country; the teſtimony of Europe hath been added to the voice of England. We will venture to mention it as the characteriſtic quality of his manner, that he poſſeſſes, in no common degree, that ſupported elevation which is ſuitable to compoſitions of the higher claſs. He diſplays in this, as in his former works, that happy union of ſtrength and grace which becomes the majeſty of the Hiſtoric Muſe.

But though we conſider this teſtimony as due to Dr Robertſon, our impartiality will lead us, in the progreſs of our attention to his work, to point out ſome cenſurable particulars. Where-ever we differ from him in his concluſions, or think that either his plan, or mode of execution, might have been improved, we ſhall expreſs ourſelves with our uſual freedom, and ſubmit to the determination of the public.

The ſucceſs of ſome eminent hiſtorians has drawn many candidates to this field of

of fame, and made the writing of hiſtory very common of late years in England. Perhaps there is no kind of compoſition that lies ſo level to the capacity of both writers and readers, and in which authors of very different talents may be uſefully employed. A poet without genius will always be reprobated; but if an hiſtorian poſſeſſes induſtry and fidelity, he will make no contemptible figure. There is even ſome merit in condenſing fifty dull books into one. The public indeed will learn to know the difference between a compilation and a hiſtory; and will diſtinguiſh between the laborious man who compoſes a mere chronicle of events, and the man of genius, who, to the elegance of a fine writer, adds the views of a politician, and the comprehenſion of a philoſopher. M.

LONDON.

Religion, Morality, Controverſy, &c.

Sermons on the parable of the ſower. By E. Harwood, D. D. 3 s. 6 d. *Johnſon.*—— Judicious and animated. M.

Sermons on the Ten Commandments. By Samuel Ogden, D. D. Woodwardian profeſſor in the univerſity of Cambridge. 6 s. *Beecroft.* —— Contain many judicious and ſtriking reflections, and the ſubjects are of univerſal importance. The obſervations, often conciſely expreſſed, have a ſtrong tendency to convince the underſtanding, and to impreſs the heart. M.

Family-diſcourſes. By the late Rt Hon. Edward Weſton. Edit. 2. 3 s. *Cadell.*—— Firſt publiſhed in 1768 [xxx. 146.], under the name of *a country-gentleman*. Subjects truly important are here treated with manly ſenſe and dignity, and at the ſame time with a ſufficient degree of plainneſs and ſimplicity to render them generally uſeful. M.

The hiſtory of the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, compiled from Jewiſh and Heathen authors only; exhibiting a ſubſtantial proof of the truth of this religion. Tranſlated from the French of Profeſſor Bullet, dean of the univerſity of Beſançon. By William Saliſbury, B. D. 5 s. ſewed. *Bathurſt.*—— Dr Lardner's plan [xxix. 89] is different from that of Prof. Bullet. The former gives us a biographical account of the authors he cites; he ſettles their time, he diſtinguiſhes their productions, and then examines thoſe detached paſſages which fall within the compaſs of his deſign. The latter forms a connected hiſtory of the eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, in the words of Jews and Heathens, without allowing himſelf to make uſe of any other materials. He recites the calumnies, the ſcoffs, the abuſes, the edicts of proſcription; and ſhews, in a continued diſcourſe, that thoſe invectives, thoſe proſecutions, contribute, in a very ſingular manner, to the confirmation of the goſpel, and the honour of the Chriſtian church. C.

Inſtructions of a Ducheſs to her ſon. 2 s. 6 d. *Dodſley.* ——Theſe inſtructions are a tranſlation from the Italian of the Ducheſs of Veſlogirardi. They contain a comprehenſive view of the moral duties, enforced with the warmth of maternal tenderneſs, where ſentiment is improved by affection, and elegance blended with purity. C.

A letter to the body of Proteſtant diſſenters; and to Proteſtant Diſſenting miniſters of all denominations. 1 s. *Almon.* —— The production of an able writer, and a ſevere ſatire on the conduct of the Proteſtant Diſſenters, in their political capacity. The author's deſign is, to excite ſome of their moſt active miniſters, or leading men among the laity, to call a general meeting, to renounce the *Regium Donum*, to declare their principle to be the right of private judgement to all men without exception, and to eſtabliſh ſome mode of uniting their body, for its perpetual preſervation. C.

A ſummary of the Chriſtian miniſter's reaſons for baptizing infants, and for adminiſtering the ordinance by ſprinkling or pouring of water. With ſome remarks on the Rev. Dr Stennet's anſwers, in a letter to the Doctor. By Stephen Addington. 6 d *Buckland* —— Conſiſts principally of a review of the arguments for infant baptiſm, thrown into a catechetical form; the firſt part of which conſiders the mode of baptiſm, the ſecond the ſubjects of it. M.

A ſermon preached before the univerſity of Oxford at St Mary's, on Eaſter Monday, March 31. 1777. By Robert Holmes, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford. 1 s. *Rivington.* ——The text is, "Who ſhall change our vile body, that it may be faſhioned like unto his glorious body." Phil. iii. 21. The argument in favour of Chriſt's reſurrection is conducted in this manner: It is admitted, that Jeſus was really put to death, that the ſepulchre was made ſure, &c; it was nevertheleſs aſſerted by a few, that he was returned to life, and that he ſhewed himſelf openly among men. Among thoſe who aſſerted his reſurrection, Peter was the chief. He had made an early viſit to the ſepulchre; but not finding the body, he departed, wondering in himſelf. If he had been imbarked in any ſcheme of fraud, he had no occaſion to repair to the ſepulchre for intelligence; and if ſuch a deſign had been formed and executed by the diſciples, it is aſtoniſhing, that the principal among them ſhould be unacquainted either with their ſcheme, or their ſucceſs. There could be no room for credulity on the one hand, or fraud on the other.

ther. What he had perſonally ſeen was a poſitive and perſpicuous fact. His ſincerity can hardly be queſtioned. The bare apprehenſion of ſuffering had induced him to deny his maſter; and he was afterwards aſſured, that an avowal of the truth would expoſe him to the pains of a bitter death [crucifixion]. It is therefore unreaſonable to imagine, that he would ſtruggle with thoſe very fears which had ſo lately ſubdued him, and brave that death from which he had fled before, in ſupport of a wilful and deliberate falſehood.

From the reſurrection of Chriſt, the author deduces the reſurrection of our bodies; and illuſtrates this doctrine by our Lord's transfiguration, giving this literal conſtruction of the text: "Who ſhall transfigure the body of our humiliation, that it may become conformable to the body of his glory." In explaining theſe words, he very reaſonably ſuppoſes, that this expreſſion, σωμα της δοξης αυτου, the body of his *glory*, is explained by what St Luke ſays, ch. ix. 31. of our Saviour's glory on the mount, and of Moſes and Elias who appeared in glory; that St Peter, one of his diſciples, who was preſent on the mount, refers to it, when he ſays, ſpeaking plurally of himſelf, "We were eye-witneſſes of his majeſty;" and afterwards adopts the very expreſſion uſed by St Luke, "He received from God the Father, honour and glory," 2 Pet. i. 16. 17.

There are other circumſtances, which, our author thinks, plead ſtrongly in favour of a connection between this viſion and the reſurrection. When our Lord before the transfiguration had hinted, that he ſhould be killed, and raiſed again, St Peter interpoſed: "Be it far from thee, Lord." But on the mount he had an opportunity of hearing Moſes and Elias ſpeaking "of his deceaſe," at the mention of which he had taken offence; and alſo of ſeeing his maſter cloathed with that glory which he erroneouſly imagined would be deſtroyed by his ſufferings.

This ſuppoſed connection ſeems very much ſupported by the expreſs injunction of our Lord, "Tell the viſion to no man, until the Son of man be riſen from the dead." Why an account of the tranſfiguration would come with more propriety after than before the reſurrection, is difficult to ſay, unleſs to tell the viſion before the reſurrection, were to make it precede that fact, with which it was connected, and to which perhaps it was deſigned to apply.

After the reſurrection our Lord retained the ſame body which he had before his death. The fact of his identity was ſo very material, that it alone required abſolute demonſtration. It was therefore neceſſary, that he ſhould plainly ſhew himſelf in ſubſtance, nature, and faſhion, the ſame individual which the ſenſes of men repreſented him. See John xx. 27. Luke xxiv. 39. 42.

The eleven diſciples went up into a mountain of Galilee, where Jeſus had appointed them, it may be to the very ſcene where he had been tranſfigured, and there they ſaw, and worſhipped him. The diſciples who had been favoured with a ſight of his former appearance in glory, being at length aſſured of his reſurrection, were bound to tell the viſion to their brethren, who were now alſo become capable of underſtanding and applying it properly; and from that application a ſyſtem of evidence would ariſe, too ſtrong and deciſive to be reſiſted; and little doubt would remain, either that the dead are raiſed up, or with what body they come.

On the mount, Chriſt's form of glory was aſſumed, and continued on his perſon, without deſtroying his identity; or, in other words, even under a change from bodily humiliation to bodily glory, he appeared ſubſtantially the ſame.—Here were exhibited to the eyes of the apoſtles mere men like themſelves, wearing a glorious form, like that faſhion of glory in which their Lord then appeared.—One of the two prophets had never ſeen death; and as, in the perſon of Moſes, the buried part of mankind are repreſented, under an aſſumed body of glory; ſo alſo, in the perſon of Elias, the like repreſentation was made of thoſe who ſhould be found alive at Chriſt's coming.—Thus, in the reſurrection, the body is ſown a natural body, it is raiſed a ſpiritual body.—As we have borne, in our body of humiliation, the image of the earthy, we ſhall alſo bear, in the body of our glory, the image of the heavenly, τον επουρανιον, of him that is in heaven; for fleſh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of heaven.—This great viſion will inform us, that it is very poſſible in the hand of Omnipotence ſo to modify matter, as to induce a change, without deſtroying identity, and to preſerve the fameneſs of a body of humiliation, even when it is tranſfigured to a body of glory.—It ſeems to reſult from the compariſon now made between theſe two important facts, that it was one great end of the tranſfiguration of Chriſt, to give ample information in reſpect of the reſurrection; and to prevent miſtakes, which might be, and partly have been made in that point of doctrine, by arguments drawn from that body of Chriſt, in which he appeared after his reſurrection, which was not truly and poſitively his body of glory.

This is the moſt ingenious ſermon we have ſeen upon the ſubject, and throws a new light upon that important doctrine, the reſurrection. C.

Hiſtory, Law, Politics, &c.

The hiſtory of Edward Prince of Wales, commonly termed the Black Prince, eldeſt ſon

fon of K. Edward III. With a ſhort view of the reigns of Edwards I. II. and III; and a ſummary account of the inſtitution of the order of the Garter. 5 s. bound. *Bew.* —— May amuſe as a hiſtoric tale, but has nothing to recommend it as hiſtoric authority. M.

An account of ſome of the moſt romantic parts of North Wales. 2 s. 6 d. ſewed. *T. Davies.* —— The principality of Wales is acknowledged by all who know the country, to contain many ſublime and pictureſque ſcenes of nature. Towering mountains and deep-ſunk valleys, awful precipices and foaming cataracts, ſeem to vye with each other in attracting the obſervation, and exciting the aſtoniſhment, of the ſpectator. Thoſe are not, however, the only objects which afford gratification to the traveller: The country is interſperſed with a number of beautiful landſcapes, of a leſs magnificent, though not leſs romantic appearance; ornamented with elegant villas; and in many places enriched with the venerable ſtructures of antiquity. The author of this agreeable excurſion is Mr Cradock. To a lively and agreeable deſcription of the country, he has occaſionally added ſome pertinent obſervations relating to Britiſh antiquities. C.

Written law the ſecurity and happineſs of a free ſtate: addreſſed to all ſuch perſons as are liable to ſerve on juries. 1 s. *Corral.* —— Laments that any latitude of conſtruction of written law ſhould be corrected by either judge or jury. M.

Acts of the legiſlature of the iſland of Tobago; from 1768 to 1775, incluſive. 7 s. 6 d. ſewed. *Durham.*

Serious reflections upon Dr Dodd's trial for forgery, &c. 1 s. *Wilkie.* —— Deſigned to ſhew, that no rule of law has been violated, nor any means employed, to convict the unhappy offender, but ſuch as were perfectly agreeable to juſtice. C.

Obſervations on the caſe of Dr Dodd. 1 s. *Bew.* —— Deſigned to vindicate the execution of the ſentence, and to ſhew the impropriety of all petitions in the Doctor's favour, particularly that of the city. C.

America.

An anſwer from the electors of Briſtol to the letter of Edmund Burke, Eſq; [314]. 1 s. 6 d. *Cadell* —— Written much more coolly and diſpaſſionately than political pamphlets generally are; contains ſome important facts not commonly known; the author is well acquainted with his ſubject; he ſacrifices the flowers of language to perſpicuity, and a ſtudied ambiguity of ſentiment to plain ſenſe; and he conſiders very attentively every thing of importance in Mr Burke's Letter, which he ſeems to look upon rather as a vehicle of ſentimental declamation, than a formal, methodical treatiſe on the preſent ſtate of public affairs —— Without taking upon us to determine on which ſide the truth lies, whether on that of Mr Burke or his Anſwerer, we cannot help remarking, that Mr Burke's manner is much better calculated to amuſe and entertain than to convince; and that his Anſwerer's plain, unadorned, and unaffected ſtrain, is much better adapted to give ſatisfaction upon any debated point, philoſophical, theological, or political —— In the Appendix to this Anſwer, we have a curious American ſtate-paper, as our author calls it, copied exactly, he ſays, from the Maryland records, viz. Lord Camden's Genuine Opinion, when Attorney-General, on the rights of a Colonial Aſſembly, and the ſupreme authority of Parliament. [xxxviii 709.] M.

The Contraſt; or, Strictures on ſelect parts of Dr Price's Additional Obſervations on civil liberty, &c. [93], forming a conciſe ſtate of the preſent currency; an impartial view of the trade and government of the kingdom; the cauſe and conſequences of the war with America; and a ſketch of the debts and revenues of France. By A. Charles Dodd. 1 s. *Fielding and Walker.* —— A contraſt with a witneſs! Dr Price repreſents the nation as running, in full career, to deſtruction; this author conſiders it as "bleſſed with all the advantages of perfection, in the wide extent of government and dependencies. Superior genius and wealth direct her trade and manufactures; her army is the beſt regulated, diſciplined, and officered in Europe; her navy the beſt conſtructed, completeſt manned, and more ſkilfully commanded, than any in the world; her reſources, the free and chearful gift of an induſtrious and happy people; and unanimity and wiſdom direct her councils." This comfortable aſſurance is, no doubt, much better than deſpondency; and had our author confined himſelf to the flying of ſuch agreeable things, and to cool argument, as he does in ſome parts of his tract, we ſhould have been quite pleaſed with him; but he has crowded his pages with ſuch ſhameleſs abuſe of the gentleman on whoſe publication he animadverts, that we could not help turning with diſguſt from ſo illiberal, ſo indecent a performance. M.

Letters occaſioned by three dialogues concerning liberty, &c. By Joſeph Wimpey. 1 s. 6 d. *Johnſon* —— Mr Wimpey offers ſome rational obſervations towards eſtabliſhing a more preciſe idea of the ſtate of nature, accompanied with judicious remarks on Dr Price's laſt production. C.

Letters to the High and Mighty United States of America. 1 s. 6 d. *Law.* —— The author of theſe Letters, who ſtyles himſelf Candidate for the office of Accompt-General

neral to their Excellencies the Continental Congreſs, treats the political views and conduct of that body in a ſtrain of irony and ſarcaſm. His remarks are in general well founded, tending equally to develop the artifices of the American demagogues, and undeceive them in their expectations reſpecting the iſſue of the rebellion. C.

Natural Hiſtory, Medicine, Mathematics, &c.

Theory of colours and viſion. By G. Palmer. 1s. *Leacroft.* —— A *viſionary* theory without any *colour* of truth or probability. M.

Obſervations on chronic weakneſs. By Thomas Withers, M. D. 2s. 6d. ſewed. *Caddel.* —— Though chronic weakneſs is confeſſedly the origin of a great variety of diſorders, it has hitherto never been treated by medical writers with that degree of attention and accuracy which the importance of the ſubject requires: an attempt, therefore, to inveſtigate the nature of this indiſpoſition, ſo prolific of numerous and ſtubborn complaints, cannot fail of being highly acceptable to thoſe who wiſh the advancement of phyſical knowledge; eſpecially when it is executed by one who has had great experience in the hiſtory and cure of the diſeaſe.—This ſpecies of weakneſs termed *chronic*, is diſtinguiſhed from that which accompanies *acute* diſorders, by the ſlow and gradual progreſs of its invaſion.—Dr Withers juſtly ſuppoſes, that the proximate cauſe of chronic weakneſs conſiſts chiefly in a defect of nervous energy, in an increaſed mobility of the nervous ſyſtem, and in a diminiſhed coheſion of the fibres: and he likewiſe acquieſces in the common doctrine reſpecting the prediſpoſing and occaſional cauſes, the operation of which he explains upon the principles of phyſiology. After offering a few obſervations on the diſtinction of the diſeaſe, and the circumſtances which ought to guide the prognoſtics, he proceeds to the method of cure, which is comprized under three indications: namely, to avoid the occaſional cauſes, to obviate particular ſymptoms that aggravate the complaint, and to reſtore the tone and vigour of the ſyſtem.—Several writers have recommended an animal diet as the moſt ſuitable in a weak ſtate of the ſtomach and bowels; but Dr Withers is of opinion, that a mixture of animal and vegetable food is the moſt conducive to health. C.

Experimental inquiries: Part 3. Containing a deſcription of the red particles of the blood in the human ſubject and in other animals; with an account of the ſtructure and offices of the lymphatic glands, of the thymus gland, and of the ſpleen. By Magnus Falconar. 5s. in boards. *Longman* — The firſt chapter of this inquiry was written by Mr Hewſon [xxxvii. 199], and publiſhed in the 63d volume of the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The author there maintained, in oppoſition to preceding writers, that the particles of blood, inſtead of being ſpherical, were in reality flat bodies. This diſcovery he aſcribed to his having diluted the blood before he ſubjected it to the microſcope; the omiſſion of which expedient had rendered the compoſition of the blood undiſcernible to former obſervators. In the ſecond chapter Mr Falconar enters on an anatomical and phyſiological diſquiſition concerning the ſtructure of the lymphatic glands. The third chapter treats of the ſituation and ſtructure of the thymus gland, a part, the function of which not being obvious, ſome phyſiologiſts have conſidered as of no uſe in the animal œconomy. In the ſucceeding chapter the author examines with equal accuracy the ſituation and ſtructure of the ſpleen; and from the experiments related, proceeds, in the next diviſion of the Inquiry, to give an account of the manner in which the red particles of the blood are formed, conformable to the obſervations that have been made. The theory of this inquirer is, that the central particles of the blood are chiefly formed by the lymphatic veſſels and glands, and that the office of the ſpleen is to ſecrete the veſicular part. C.

Thoughts on general gravitation, and views thence ariſing as to the ſtate of the univerſe. 1s. *Cadell.* —— This ſmall tract ſuggeſts the very ſingular idea of all the great bodies in nature belonging to one grand univerſal ſyſtem, and ſubſiſting free from all danger of approaches by means of periodical motion, according to Newton's law of gravitation. An analogy is pointed out as favouring this view, and particular phenomena of the celeſtial motions are referred to, as conſpiring with this analogy; and which phenomena may in time be capable of furniſhing a direct proof. *Advertiſement.*—Theſe Thoughts have neither novelty nor importance ſufficient to intereſt the attention of thoſe who are at all acquainted with the ſubject to which they relate. M. [xxi 250].

The *rationale* of circulating numbers, with the inveſtigations of all the rules and peculiar proceſſes uſed in that part of decimal arithmetic. To which are added, ſeveral curious mathematical queſtions, with ſome uſeful remarks on adfected equations, and the doctrine of fluxions. Adapted to the uſe of ſchools. By H. Clarke. 3s. 6d. boards. *Murray.* —— The theory of circulating decimals explained with judgement, and applied to a great variety of curious and uſeful queſtions. The author's remarks on adfected equations, fluxions, reverſion of ſeries, &c. are "adapted to the uſe" of a claſs of ſtudents ſuperior to thoſe that are uſually found in "ſchools." M.

[*The reſt of the books deferred till next month*].

SCHOOL

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

PROLOGUE. Written by Mr GARRICK.

Spoken by Mr KING.

A School for Scandal! tell me, I beſeech you,
Needs there a ſchool—this modiſh art to teach you?
No need of leſſons now,—the knowing think—
We might as well be taught to eat and drink;
Caus'd by a dearth of ſcandal, ſhould the vapours
Diſtreſs our fair-ones—let 'em read the papers:
Their pow'rful mixtures ſuch diſorders hit,
Crave what they will, there's *quantum ſufficit*.
Lord! cries my Lady Wormwood! (who loves tattle,
And puts much ſalt and pepper in her prattle)
Juſt ris'n at noon, all night at cards, when threſhing
Strong tea and ſcandal—bleſs me, how refreſhing!
"Give me the papers, Liſp—How bold and free—(*ſips*)
Laſt night Lord L.—(*ſips*)—was caught with Lady D.
For aching heads, what charming ſal volatile—(*ſips*)
If Mrs B. will ſtill continue flirting,
We hope ſhe'll *draw*, or we'll *undraw* the curtain."
Fine ſatire poz—In public all abuſe it,
But by ourſelves—(*ſips*)—our praiſe we can't refuſe it.
Now, Liſp, read *you*—there at that daſh and ſtar—
Yes, Ma'am,—"A certain Lord had beſt beware,
Who lives not twenty miles from Groſv'nor Square:
For ſhould he Lady W——— find willing—
Wormwood is bitter."—Oh! that's me—the villain!
Throw it behind the fire, and never more
Let that vile paper come within my door.
Thus at our friends we laugh, who feel the dart,
To reach *our* feelings, we ourſelves muſt ſmart.
Is our young bard ſo young—to think that he
Can ſtop the full ſpring-tide of calumny?
Knows he the world ſo little, and its trade?
Alas! the devil's ſooner rais'd than *laid*.
So ſtrong, ſo ſwift, the monſter, there's no gagging;
Cut Scandal's head off—ſtill the tongue is wagging.
Proud of your ſmiles, once laviſhly beſtow'd,
Again your young Don Quixote takes the road;
To ſhew his gratitude—he draws his pen,
And ſeeks this hydra Scandal in its den;
From his fell gripe the frighted fair to ſave,
Tho' he ſhould fall—th' attempt muſt pleaſe the brave;
For your applauſe, all perils he would through,
He'll fight—that's write—a cavalliero true,
'Till ev'ry drop of blood—that's ink—is ſpilt for you.

EPILOGUE. Written by G. COLMAN, Eſq;

Spoken by Mrs ABINGTON, in the character of *Lady Teazel*.

I, Who was late ſo volatile and gay,
Like a trade-wind muſt now blow all one way,
Bend all my cares, my ſtudies, and my vows,
To one old ruſty weathercock—my ſpouſe;
So wills our virtuous bard!—the pye-ball'd bays
Of crying epilogues and laughing plays.
Old bachelors, who marry ſmart young wives,
Learn from our play to regulate your lives!
Each bring his dear to town—all faults upon her—
London will prove the very ſource of honour;
Plung'd fairly in, like a cold bath, it ſerves,
When principles relax—to brace the nerves.
Such is my caſe—and yet I muſt deplore,
That the gay dream of diſſipation's o'er;
And ſay, ye fair, was ever lively wife,
Born with a genius for the higheſt life,
Like me, untimely blaſted in her bloom,
Like me, condemn'd to ſuch a diſmal doom?
Save money—when I juſt knew how to *waſte* it!
Leave London—juſt as I began to taſte it!
Muſt I then watch the early-crowing cock?
The melancholy ticking of a clock?
In the lone ruſtic hall for ever pounded,
With dogs, cats, rats, and ſqualling brats ſurrounded?
With humble curates can I now retire,
(While good Sir Peter boozes with the 'Squire)
And at back-gammon mortify my ſoul,
That pants for lu, or flutters at a vole?
Seven's the main!—dear ſound!—that muſt expire,
Loſt at hot-cockles round a Chriſtmas fire!
The tranſient hour of faſhion too ſoon ſpent,
"Farewel the tranquil mind, farewel content!
Farewel the *plumed* head—the cuſhion'd *tete*,
That takes the cuſhion from its proper ſeat!
The ſpirit-ſtirring drum!—card-drums I mean—
Spadille, odd trick, pam, baſto, king and queen!
And you, ye knockers, that with brazen throat
The welcome viſitor's approach denote,
Farewel!—all *quality* of high renown,
Pride, pomp, and circumſtance of glorious town,
Farewel!—your revels I partake no more,
And Lady Teazel's occupation's o'er."
—All this I told our bard—he ſmil'd, and ſaid 'twas clear,
I ought to play deep tragedy next year:
Meanwhile he drew wife morals from his play,
And in theſe ſolemn periods ſtalk'd away.
"Bleſt were the fair, like you her faults who ſtopt,
And clos'd her follies when the curtain dropt!
No more in vice or error to engage,
Or play the fool at large on life's great ſtage!"

INSCRIPTION over POOR YORICK'S *remains, which were interred in the New Burying ground beyond Tyburn Turnpike, belonging to St George's parish, Hanover-square.* [xxx. 223.]

Near to this place
Lies the body of
The Rev LAWRENCE STERNE, A. M.
Died Sept. 13. 1768
Ah! melliorem ossa quiescant.

If a found head, warm heart, and breaſt humane,
Unſully'd worth, and ſoul without a ſtain;
If mortal pow'rs could ever juſtly claim
The well won tribute of immortal fame;
STERNE was the man, who, with gigantic ſtride,
Mow'd down luxurious follies far and wide.
Yet what, tho' keeneſt knowledge of mankind
Unfold'd to him the ſprings that move the mind,
What did it boot him? ridicul'd, abus'd,
By fools inſulted, and by prudes accus'd!
In his, mild reader, view thy future fate,
Like him deſpiſe what 'twere a ſin to hate.

This monumental ſtone was erected to the memory of the deceaſed, by two Brother Maſons, for although he did not live to be a member of their ſociety, yet all his incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by line and ſquare:—They rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to after ages.

FRIENDSHIP.

—— A——E——N, Eſq;

TRue Friendſhip I ſing—not the tide of applauſe
Smoothly gliding from Flattery's tongue;
Truth, in deſcription, ſhould riſe from the vaſe,
Oh guard her from cenſure and wrong.
True Friendſhip I ſing—not the ſmile that endears,
While malevolence rankles at heart;
Not the hand which to ready and open appears,
Where no need is, each good to impart.
Not the truth, ſo enchanting, on Chloe's fair cheek,
Which dies in ſoft tinges away;
Not the colours like thoſe, Envy refuge ſhould ſeek,
When Beauty's ſuperior diſplay
Is rather conſequential, that gives double weight
To trifles too ſmall to be told,
Which ſtrangers confers at as frugal a rate,
As the miſer who parts with his gold.
Not paſſion—for ſhe walks the liſt in her train,
When the goddeſs in triumph appears;
Now all reverence, holding promiſes vain,
Now ſmiling by ſmiles or by tears.
True Friendſhip I ſing—an unbounded deſire
That glows in the liberal breaſt;
Still to raiſe at Sincerity's altar a fire,
To cheriſh and warm the diſtreſs'd.
While the world it enlivens, its more genial heat
Is confin'd to the happier few;
Where the mind that exults in affections that meet,
Would for ever its purpoſe renew.
Let meek-ey'd Precaution then ſlowly prefer,
When to gain ſo important an end,
Since the gods have decreed, it is human to err,
Firſt know, and then fix on your friend.
Nor ſurvey ev'ry fault with a critical eye;
More wiſely each virtue commend;
Let wrongs undeſign'd in the memory die;
With reluctance ſtill part with a friend.
If truly I ſing, may the Myrtle's gay wreath
With fragrance my temples embower;
If falſe—let my Muſe in oblivion meet death,
And her praiſe be the praiſe of an hour.

To the memory of Mr HUGH KELLY. *

By Capt. THOMPSON.

An EPITAPH.

PAuſe, gentle paſſenger, *a Word to th' Wiſe!†*
Life's but *an Hour's Romance*—here genius lies!
He thriv'd, as every *Man of Senſe* thrives,
And left a *wife*—a very *School for Wives.*
He without true *Falſe Delicacy* ſtone,
And dar'd to write; nay, to defend the throne.
The Muſes found him meek, untaught, and wild,
Confirm'd their choice, and nurs'd the favorite child
Eaſe and *Good-nature* were his ſocial friends;
With all this worth—here human glory ends!

† *Alluding to his different dramatic compoſitions.*

* [*London papers, Feb.* 4. Laſt night died, at his houſe in Gough ſquare, after a few days illneſs, in the prime of life, Hugh Kelly, Eſq; Counſellor at Law, and author of a comedy intitled *Falſe Delicacy*, and a variety of dramatic and other pieces, which were well received by the public. Nor were the virtues of his heart inferior to his abilities as a writer: for he was ſo perfectly good-natured, that he was hardly ever known to make an enemy; and ſo exceedingly benevolent, that though his family was large, and his fortune conſiſted ſolely in the produce of his own labour, he was ever ready to aſſiſt a friend in diſtreſs, not only with his advice but with his purſe. Beſide a numerous acquaintance, by whom he was extremely beloved, and who will long hold his memory dear, he hath left a diſconſolate widow with four young children [349] to lament their irreparable loſs.]

H

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

TURKY. [213.]

"*Conſtantinople, June* 3. The Porte ordered to be made public on the 27th ult. the agreeable intelligence, that 15,000 Ottoman troops had attacked, near Mendeli, in Irac Arabi, an army of 20,000 Perſians; 2000 of which were killed on the field of battle, and the reſt were put to flight. As a confirmation of the above, the heads of a great number of Perſian officers have been brought hither, who fell in the above battle."

RUSSIA. [265.]

"*Peterſburg, June* 17. Early yeſterday morning the King of Sweden, under the title of *Count of Gothland*, arrived in a galley at Cronſtadt, attended by the Counts Scheffer and Poſſe, General Trolle, who commanded the galley, two chamberlains, and a ſecretary; and landing at Oranienbaum, proceeded with the Baron Nolken to Peterſburg, where he did Count Panin the honour of a viſit, and afterwards dined at Baron Nolken's with Count Panin; who ſet out immediately after dinner for Zarſco Zelo, to announce the Count of Gothland, whom Baron Nolken attended thither. The Empreſs received her Illuſtrious Viſitor with every mark of friendſhip; and preſented the Great Duke and Ducheſs to him. After going to the play, and ſupping with her Imperial Majeſty, the Count returned to town, and lodged at Baron Nolken's.—To-day the Count of Gothland dines with her Imperial Majeſty at a palace called the Grenouillere, about ſeven werſts from hence. The Count will lodge to-night at Baron Nolken's, and will go to-morrow to Zarſco Zelo, where he propoſes to remain till Saturday, when the court removes to Peterhoff, at which palace apartments are prepared for him." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Warſaw, June* 25. We have accounts from Podolia, that the court of Ruſſia having determined to render the Nieper navigable, have employed 6000 of their troops in the Ukraine to deſtroy the famous cataracts in that river. Some are already levelled, and it is not doubted but this great work will be entirely completed this ſummer, which will make that river navigable to the Black ſea, and be of very great advantage to the countries it runs through."

GERMANY. [214.]

"*Berlin, June* 28. A few weeks ago two American gentlemen, ſaid to be deputies from the congreſs, arrived here at the hotel de Corſica. They have already bought and contracted for immenſe quantities of linen and woolken cloth, tents, arms, &c. for the uſe of the American army. They are about eſtabliſhing a very advantageous commerce between this country and the United States of America. They are viſited and invited by the firſt nobility here, who, as well as all other ranks of people, receive them with the greateſt courteſy and politeneſs. It is univerſally reported, that they have with them an addreſs from the congreſs to our King, which they were to have delivered in a public manner. Two or three days ago, whilſt they were upon a viſit at a nobleman's ſeat a few miles from town, their apartments at the hotel were broke open, the locks of all their trunks and coffers forced, and all the papers they contained carried off. It is very ſingular, that all the caſh, bank-notes, drafts upon the moſt eminent bankers at Paris, Amſterdam, and Hamburg, (to a very conſiderable amount), were left untouched; which circumſtance leaves not the leaſt doubt but the felony was committed by a ſtate-burglar. The ſtricteſt inquiries are ordered to be made; our police is very active, but in vain; and what is more remarkable, laſt night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, all the papers were found in a bag before the gate of the hotel, except ſuch as were of the higheſt intereſt and import, which are ſtill miſſing."

"*Brandenburg, July* 10. After the ſtricteſt ſearch no diſcovery has been made of the perſons who carried off the papers of the two deputies from the American congreſs, Meſſ. Lee and Sayre, while they were gone to dinner at Charlottenburg."

"*Berlin, July* 9. Meſſ. Lee and Sayre are making conſiderable purchaſes of coarſe cloth, linen, and other articles of our manufacture. Laſt week they ſent from only one woollen manufactory, cloth to the amount of 60,000 rix-dollars to Holland; linens, ſtockings, and other articles in proportion. They alſo requeſted of his Majeſty the permiſſion to purchaſe 40,000 muſkets, ſuch as the

Pruſſian

Pruſſian infantry uſe; but the King hath not yet granted their requeſt."

FRANCE. [216.]

"*Paris, June* 4. His Imperial Majeſty, under the title of *Count Falkenſtein* [214.], ſet out from hence on Saturday laſt, the 31ſt of May, on his return to Vienna." *Lond. gaz.*

"*Verſailles, July* 9. Laſt Sunday, the Duke of Aubigny, Peer of France, Duke of Richmond and Lenox, Peer of England, had the honour to return thanks to his Majeſty for his peerage, regiſtered in parliament the 1ſt of this month." [Lenox is a Scottiſh Duke.]

SPAIN and PORTUGAL. [216, 17.]

A letter, dated, Madrid, May 27. gives an account of the taking of the iſland of St Catharine by the Spaniſh army, viz.

"Our fleet left Cadiz the 13th of November 1776, and after a happy paſſage found themſelves on the 8th of Feb. in 26 d. 36 m. lat. and 337 d. 48 m. long. when they took a Portugueſe merchantſhip, called the Lucia a Fortunada, bound from Rio Janeiro to Liſbon; on board which they found letters which informed them, that four ſhips of war and five frigates were placed in the bay of Garupas to obſerve and attack us, if we ſhould enter the Port of St Catharine; in conſequence of which we reſolved to ſail for that place in order to attack them.

No ſooner had we diſcovered the iſland of St Catharine, on Feb. 10. and had doubled the Cape of the Bay of Garupas, than our frigate the St Margaret informed us, that ſhe had ſeen the enemy's ſquadron, conſiſting of twelve ſail, for two days. On this information, our General, Don Cevallos, and the Marquis of Coſa Tilly, commander of the ſquadron, having deliberated, they judged it more proper to enter the port of the iſland than to purſue their ſquadron, which they accordingly entered Feb. 20. except a few tranſport-veſſels, on board of which there 1400 men, which we ſuppoſed had made for Monte Video, the place of general rendezvous.

The Portugueſe forces in garriſon on the iſland were much more conſiderable than uſual; independent of four battalions of troops, and 200 artillery, they had regimented the militia; ſo that the force was not leſs than 4000 men, excluſive of what they called auxiliaries, and the inhabitants of the iſland, who were to aſſiſt in defending the caſtle, and the ſtrong forts of St Croix and Punta Groſa, very ſtrongly ſituated by nature and art, and well provided with proviſions and ammunition.

When the place had been reconnoitred, the army was debarked the 22d at night. Next day we occupied the camp near within cannon-ſhot of Punta Groſa, while the Septentrion and two bomb-veſſels approached the caſtle. In the night a body of troops was detached towards the left, and diſpoſitions were made for our army to take poſſeſſion of the heights: which the Governor ſeeing, and the Portugueſe being intimidated at our movements, they abandoned the caſtle without firing a gun, and retired to a ſtrong advanced work; but with ſuch precipitation that they left all their cannon and ſtores, and every proviſion for a long ſiege.

The Portugueſe troops in the caſtle of St Croix, ſeeing the caſtle abandoned, and a body of Spaniards marching towards them, took a like reſolution with the other Portugueſe troops, and abandoned it, with their other intrenchments and batteries; ſo that the whole iſland was evacuated on the 25th of February. And having paſſed over to the continent, and croſſed the river Catabon, about ſeven or eight leagues from the iſland, their commander in chief, Don Antonio Carlos Hartado de Mendoza, ſent Brig. Don Joſeph Cuſtodio de Sa-y-Faria, with orders to propoſe to our commander Don Cevallos, to grant them ſhips to tranſport them to Rio Janeiro. But this he refuſed to conſent to, and inſiſted they ſhould ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; which, after ſome meſſages paſſing, they agreed to, and ſhips were to be allowed to tranſport the officers only to Rio Janeiro, on promiſe of not ſerving in any manner againſt his Catholic Majeſty, and to ſurrender themſelves to any other place when called on by the Spaniſh general. Since which all the Portugueſe ſoldiers have been ſent to Buenos Ayres, and nothing remains on the iſland belonging to the crown of Portugal."

"*Liſbon, May* 20. On the 13th of this month the ceremony of the acclamation of our Queen took place, with great pomp, upon a magnificent gallery erected for that purpoſe, where all the nobility, officers of ſtate, &c. were aſſem-

bled,

bled, along which her Majeſty walked in ſtate with the ſceptre in her hand, preceded by her two ſons, and having the King on her left hand, to a throne at the end of the gallery, which her Majeſty, and the King, Don Peter, aſcended; where, after the uſual ſpeeches and other ceremonies, the royal banner was diſplayed, and the proclamation made to the people, who received it with the loudeſt demonſtrations of joy; as a further teſtimony of which, the whole city was elegantly illuminated the ſame evening."

"*Liſbon, May* 1. The number of perſons who died in different priſons during the deſpotic government of the Marquis de Pombal, without having been convicted of any crime, is computed at 3970 perſons; and thoſe who were languiſhing in irons at the time of his diſgrace amounted to 800 perſons.—Thoſe ſubjects whom he had the cruelty to diveſt of their employment without any reaſonable cauſe, are reinſtating; and Colonel de Mirando is reſtored to his rank of commander of the regiment of Caſcars, of which he had been unjuſtly deprived."

"*London, June* 18. By a gentleman lately arrived from Oporto, we are informed, that the moſt extraordinary ſpectacles continue to be exhibited through that kingdom, of perſons brought out of priſon, who were confined by the Marquis of Pombal's orders, many years ago: among others, the caſe of Don Joſeph Luentello Lunega was very ſingular: About eighteen years ago he married a beautiful young heireſs, and was conſidered by all who knew him to be one of the happieſt, as well as the moſt amiable men in Portugal: within three months after his marriage, he diſappeared, and was heard no more of till his wife received intelligence of his being dead in Brazil. Four years afterwards ſhe married again; and Don Joſeph is now come out from a dungeon, in which he has lived near eighteen years, the prey of that anxiety which his ſituation may be ſuppoſed to have occaſioned. It is not yet known for what appearance of crime, or with what intention, the miniſter had him ſeized."

"*London, June* 27. The Marquis de Pombal is a priſoner at his country-ſeat not far from the ſea-ſide. To this place he had retired ſoon after the death of the King of Portugal, on the firſt appearance of danger from the populace. That danger increaſing, he had ordered a ſhip to be got ready, and was on the point of embarking for France, when an order came from court to ſtop him; in conſequence of which a colonel's guard was immediately placed over him, ſome of whom are continually in the room with him, and perſons are appointed to taſte all his victuals, to prevent his making away with himſelf by poiſon."

BRITISH WEST INDIES. [47.]

According to a letter, dated, Grenada, April 25. a duel was fought in Tobago, on the 17th of February, between Lt Gov. W. Young, and John Francklyn, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's council, of which the following account is given. ——"Gov. Young arrived in Tobago the 3d of February: he learnt, that a motion had been made in council by Mr Elder, and ſeconded by Mr Franklyn, in which he thought a cenſure of his conduct was ſtrongly implied; and which, he believed, was done from their perſonal diſlike of, and vindictive views towards him. Mr Elder left the iſland on Gov. Young's arrival. On the 4th the Governor met with Mr Francklyn in the town of Scarborough, and told him, in the preſence of Lieut. Phipps, that he was neither a gentlemen, nor a man of honour. Mr Francklyn appeared much diſconcerted, and, after ſome little time, ſaid he did not underſtand him: the Governor then repeated his expreſſions; and, upon Mr Francklyn repeating his former anſwer, or words to the ſame effect, Gov. Young added, "My words are very plain; you can't miſtake them." Mr Francklyn, before he left the houſe where they then were, told the Governor he ſhould write to him to-morrow; which he did. Several meſſages paſſed between them till the 11th, when a gentleman of the iſland told Mr Francklyn, that the connection between their families, and the footing they had always lived on, made it neceſſary for him to take the liberty to inform him, that he thought Gov. Young was poſting him: to which Mr Francklyn replied, "Since you are of that opinion, I ſhall go home, and make up my matters, though ſome of my friends thought the matter did not reſt with me." The gentleman anſwered, "It does, and every body that has heard of it thinks ſo." Gov. Young, Mr Francklyn, and two other gentlemen, met the 16th, and agreed to meet at

Courland

Courland Point next morning by seven o'clock. The Governor, on the 16th, for some time, insisted that they should break ground with pistols; and, if that did not decide the quarrel, then fight with swords; he said that these were the terms he offered to fight on upon a former occasion, and that they were approved of by the Hereditary Prince; and when, with great reluctance, he gave up the sword, he rejected every other method of fighting with pistols, except breaking ground, and firing when they pleased. On Monday morning, Gov. Young got to the field about seven, by his watch; the rest of the watches being fatter, the other gentlemen had been on the ground about fifteen minutes; the pistols had been laid down at fifty paces distance; the Governor had galloped five miles. When he came to the spot, he immediately alighted, lifted his hat to the gentlemen, hoped he had not made them wait; instantaneously took up the arms, advanced very fast three fourths of the distance, discharged his first pistol, threw it away, still advancing, and whilst taking his second pistol in his right hand, he received Mr Francklyn's shot in his breast, and fell instantly dead, without uttering a word or even a groan; the Governor's second pistol went off whilst he was falling. Mr Francklyn neither advanced one step, or spoke one word, till the Governor fell. Thus fell Gov. Young, who had some enemies and many friends; among the latter is the person that sends this account of his death, and who will be ready at all times to protect his memory against every insult."

ENGLAND. [332.]

By an order of council of May 21. the prohibition to export, or carry coastwise, gunpowder, saltpetre, or any sort of arms or ammunition, is prolonged for three months from the 23d of May [105.]; — and by an order of council of June 21. the time limited for giving bounties to volunteer-seamen, and rewards for discovering seamen who secrete themselves [205.], is continued to the 31st of August.

"*Portsmouth, June* 11. Yesterday in the afternoon the Experiment, with the Buffaloe and Lord Howe store-ships, anchored at St Helen's. The Pallas, and John and Jane transports with Hessian troops, arrived at Spithead this morning." *Lond. gaz.*

On the 8th of July the Experiment, with the ships and vessels under her convoy, sailed out of Plymouth sound; and the Bristol, with her convoy, sailed from St Helen's for New York. *L. gaz.*

We have to add to our account of Dr Dodd's trial, that when he was informed, that the judges had determined Robinson's evidence to be competent [330.], he addressed the judge as follows. "My Lord, I humbly thank your Lordship, and the rest of the learned Judges, for the deliberate attention which you have shewn to my unhappy case, ever since the awful day of my trial; and rest fully satisfied with your final decision."

And that, on the 16th of May, when he was carried from prison to the Old Bailey, and was asked, what he had to say why judgement of death should not pass against him according to law, the miserable man, with folded hands and streaming eyes, addressed the judge in the following speech.

"My Lord,

I now stand before you, a dreadful example of human infirmity. I entered upon public life with the expectations common to young men, whose education has been liberal, and whose abilities have been flattered; and, when I became a clergyman, considered myself as not impairing the dignity of the order. I was not an idle, nor, I hope, an useless minister. I taught the truths of Christianity, with the zeal of conviction, and the authority of innocence.—My labours were approved; my pulpit became popular; and I have reason to believe, that of those who heard me, some have been preserved from sin, and some have been reclaimed.—Condescend, my Lord, to think, if these considerations aggravate my crime, how much they must embitter my punishment!

Being distinguished and elated by the confidence of mankind, I had too much confidence in myself: and thinking my integrity, what others thought it, established in sincerity, and fortified by religion, I did not consider the danger of vanity, nor suspect the deceitfulness of my own heart. The day of conflict came, in which temptation surprised and overwhelmed me. I committed the crime, which I intreat your Lordship to believe that my conscience hourly represents to me in its full bulk of mischief and malignity. Many have been over-

powered by temptation, who are now among the penitent in heaven!

To an act, now waiting the decifion of vindictive juftice, I will not prefume to oppofe the counterbalance of almoft thirty years — a great part of the life of man — paffed in exciting and exercifing charity; in relieving fuch diftreffes as I now feel; in adminiftering thofe confolations which I now want! I will not otherwife extenuate my offence, than by declaring, what many circumftances make probable, that I did not intend to be finally fraudulent; nor will it become me to apportion my own punifhment, by alledging that my fufferings have been not much lefs than my guilt.

I have fallen from reputation, which ought to have made me cautious; and from a fortune which ought to have given me content. I am funk at once into poverty and fcorn: my name and my crime fill the ballads in the ftreets; the fport of the thoughtlefs, and the triumph of the wicked!

It may feem ftrange, my Lord, that, remembering what I have lately been, I fhould ftill wifh to continue what I am. But contempt of death, how fpecioufly foever it might mingle with Heathen virtues, has nothing fuitable to Chriftian penitence. Many motives impel me to beg earneftly for life. I feel the natural horror of a violent death, and the univerfal dread of untimely diffolution. I am defirous to recompenfe the injury I have done to the clergy, to the world, and to religion; and to efface the fcandal of my crime, by the example of my repentance. But, above all, I wifh to die with thoughts more compofed, and calmer preparation! The gloom and confufion of a prifon, the anxiety of a trial, the horror of fufpenfe, and the inevitable viciffitudes of paffion, leave not the mind in a due difpofition to the holy exercifes of prayer and felf-examination. — Let not a little life be denied me, in which I may, by meditation and contrition, prepare myfelf to ftand at the tribunal of Omnipotence, and fupport the prefence of that Judge who fhall diftribute to all according to their works; who will receive to pardon the repenting finner; and from whom the merciful fhall obtain mercy!

For thefe reafons, my Lord, amidft fhame and mifery I yet wifh to live; and moft humbly intreat, that I may be recommended by your Lordfhip to the clemency of his Majefty."

Here he funk down, quite overwhelmed with agony, and, after fome little time, the Recorder fpoke to him as follows.

"*Dr William Dodd*,

You are convicted of the crime of uttering a bond as true, knowing the fame to be forged: you have had a very fair and candid trial, and every opportunity of exculpating yourfelf which the law can give you. You yourfelf have admitted the crime which you have committed; and I am glad to fee the contrition and forrow which you expreſs for the fame; which is the beft preparation you can make for the dreadful conſequence: it would therefore be highly improper for me to enlarge upon the heinouſneſs of the crime which you ſo fully acknowledge. But one thing I could wiſh you to avoid; that is, every attempt to palliate or extenuate a crime of ſuch magnitude. Your education, abilities, rank in life, and, above all, your ſacred function, are the circumſtances that aggravate the matter, and ſpread the pernicious effects of the bad example among mankind. By no means, therefore, go about to extenuate your crime, but prepare yourſelf for the awful event. It remains, therefore, only for me to perform the painful taſk of paſſing the ſentence upon you which the law has provided; that is, You, Dr William Dodd, are to be taken to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged, till you are dead; and ſo the Lord have mercy upon your ſoul!"

The miſerable divine then retired, with trembling ſteps, groaning with unutterable anguiſh, and exclaiming in the moſt lamentable moanings, "Lord Jeſus receive my ſoul."

Beſides the petitions formerly inſerted, there was one from the jurors, delivered to the King by Mr Samuel Elliot, the foreman, viz.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

We, your Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, the jurors on the trial of Dr Dodd, moſt humbly preſume to approach your Majeſty, and to recommend the unhappy convict as an object whom we cannot but conceive worthy of your Majeſty's royal compaſſion.

Being diſtreſſed in mind for his impending

pending fate, and having conſidered his caſe in the moſt extenſive point of view, we are induced to beſeech your Majeſty to conſider, that the ſevere mode of proceeding againſt the priſoner, was ſuch, as, on the day of trial, impreſſed us with the utmoſt concern.— We thence retained a wiſh to ſerve him: but finding ourſelves obliged to pronounce him guilty, no other hope now remains but to ſupplicate your Majeſty, whoſe reign is filled with acts of mercy, and whoſe goodneſs is ever ready to relieve the diſtreſſed.

May we be permitted, therefore, Gracious Sire, to form a hope, that your Majeſty will pleaſe to liſten to the requeſt we make,—that of ſaving life.— Should it be your Majeſty's pleaſure ſo to do, it will alleviate our anxiety, and convey to us a laſting monument of your paternal goodneſs.—Confiding in your Majeſty's mercy, we, with the greateſt humility, hope our prayers will not be in vain." *Signed by all the jurors.*

After the death-warrant came down, Dr Dodd wrote a letter to his wife every evening, though ſhe had never failed viſiting him in the day. She took a final leave at five after noon on the 26th. The ſcene was a moſt affecting one: the Doctor ſupported it with firmneſs, but ſhe was almoſt frantic.—The Doctor wrote letters to friends till twelve o'clock. He then went to bed, reſted quietly till four, dozed again till ſix. At that hour he roſe, came down ſtairs, drank a glaſs of water, and afterwards, with great compoſure, received the communion. At nine, the Doctor, and Joſeph Harris, his fellow-ſufferer, (convicted upon two indictments for highway-robberies), came out of chapel into the yard. The croud flocked around them, and not a dry eye could be diſcerned. Dr Dodd appeared calm and reſigned. Harris was evidently under a violent agitation of ſpirits. He went firſt in a cart, attended by the executioner, and by his own father, a venerable, gray-headed, old man, which added much to the terror of the ſcene. The Doctor followed in a mourning-coach, attended by his friend Dr Dobie, chaplain to the Magdalen, Mr Vilette, the ordinary of Newgate, and Leapingwell, a ſheriff's officer. In the way to Tyburn the Doctor ſat for ten or fifteen minutes, at different periods, with his eyes ſhut in inward meditation, and at intervals deſired Mr Vilette to read him ſeveral prayers which he thought applicable to his unhappy ſituation. He once ſaid, he thought it was very hard mankind were not more merciful to each other; and that God Almighty did not ordain one man to deſtroy his fellow-being. But he added, he was ſure the Supreme Being had more mercy for us than we had for each other, otherwiſe we ſhould be miſerable indeed. Another time, after ſitting ſilent ſome time, he ſaid, "Why ſhould my weak fleſhy heart repine at death? my ſufferings are nothing in compariſon to him, whom I believe ſuffered for the ſins of man, whom I believe ſuffered for us all; and in him I reſt my ſalvation." About half an hour after ten, the ſad proceſſion arrived at the fatal tree: the cart, covered with black baize, in which Harris rode, was drawn under the gallows, and the executioner put the halter round his neck; which being done, he made a ſignal for the coach to be drawn up; which, during the above-mentioned ceremony, waited near the turnpike. The Doctor now quitting the coach, aſcended the cart, with his arms tied, dreſſed in a ſuit of black, and a full-bottomed wig, over which he wore a flapped hat. Here he joined his two ſpiritual friends for ſome time, in the moſt fervent devotion; after which he took his unhappy brother-convict, Joſeph Harris, by the hand, and exhorted him "to rely upon the merits of their Redeemer, who ſuffered for all mankind, for ſupport in this hour of trial and extreme adverſity." Here again they all joined in certain prayers, ſelected for the mournful occaſion. After which Dr Dodd took a paper from his pocket, and gave it to the ordinary, deſiring it might be read to the people, or publiſhed in the public prints, as his laſt words; but the latter being deemed the moſt prudent method, it was not read. Having taken an affectionate leave of the two clergymen, and his brother-malefactor, he drew a night-cap from his pocket, which he endeavoured to put on his head; but the cap being rather too ſmall, he was obliged to have the aſſiſtance of the executioner. When this was done, he pulled it over his eyes, and the cart being inſtantly drawn from under them, they launched into eternity.

The behaviour of Dr Dodd in his laſt moments was penitent, manly, and reſigned.—After hanging an hour, the two bodies were cut down, and deliver-

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ed to their reſpective friends. The Doctor's was received in a ſhell, covered with a ſheet, which being put into a hearſe drawn by four horſes, and followed by a mourning-coach and four, was conveyed to the undertaker's. — His body was buried on Monday, June 30. at Weſt-Ham church-yard, in a vault belonging to a very ancient family. On the plate upon the coffin was an inſcription, viz. "The Rev. William Dodd; born May 29. 1729, and died June 27. 1777, in the 49th year of his age.

The Doctor's dying declaration appeared in the papers of July 7. viz.

"To the words of dying men regard has always been paid. I am brought hither to ſuffer death for an act of fraud, of which I confeſs myſelf guilty with ſhame, ſuch as my former ſtate of life naturally produces; and I hope with ſuch ſorrow as he to whom the heart is known, will not diſregard. I repent that I have violated the laws by which peace and confidence are eſtabliſhed among men; I repent that I have attempted to injure my fellow-creatures; and I repent that I have brought diſgrace upon my order, and diſcredit upon religion; but my offences againſt God are without name or number, and can admit only of general confeſſion and general repentance. —— Grant, Almighty God, for the ſake of Jeſus Chriſt, that my repentance, however late, however imperfect, may not be in vain.

The little good that now remains in my power, is to warn others againſt thoſe temptations by which I have been ſeduced. I have always ſinned againſt conviction; my principles have never been ſhaken; I have always conſidered the Chriſtian religion as a revelation from God, and its divine Author as the Saviour of the world: but the laws of God, though never diſowned by me, have often been forgotten. I was led aſtray from religious ſtrictneſs by the deluſion of ſhew, and the delights of voluptuouſneſs. I never knew or attended to the calls of frugality, or the needful minuteneſs of painful œconomy. Vanity and pleaſure, into which I plunged, required expence diſproportionate to my income; expence brought diſtreſs upon me; and diſtreſs, importunate diſtreſs, urged me to temporary fraud.

For this fraud I am to die; and I die, declaring in the moſt ſolemn manner, that however I have deviated from my own precepts, I have taught others to the beſt of my knowledge, and with all ſincerity, the true way to eternal happineſs. My life, for ſome few unhappy years paſt, has been dreadfully erroneous, but my miniſtry has been always ſincere. I have conſtantly believed, and I now leave the world, ſolemnly avowing my conviction, that there is no other name under heaven by which we can be ſaved, but only the name of the Lord Jeſus; and I intreat all who are here, to join with me in my laſt petition, that, for the ſake of that Lord Jeſus Chriſt, my ſins may be forgiven, and my ſoul received into his everlaſting kingdom

June 27. WILLIAM DODD."

At this execution there was computed to be about 40,000 ſpectators.

"Thus periſhed (ſays a London paper) all that was mortal of William Dodd, Doctor of Laws, heretofore Prebend of Brecon, chaplain in ordinary to his Majeſty, &c. — If this inſtance of ſuch a man (with all his weight of influence) falling a ſacrifice to the rigour of the laws, does not preach more loudly and forcibly than ever the preacher himſelf could, againſt every vice, and in praiſe of every virtue, he will appear to have died, though he did not live, in vain. — May this fatal example teach an obedience to thoſe laws, which, with undiſcriminating impartiality, conſider the crime only, while they forget the man! Let him who ſhall hereafter heſitate on a forgery, remember, that death follows the ſtroke of the pen, and that his blood will be ſpilt with the ink!"

The Doctor, in his Addreſs to his fellow-priſoners [330.], had expreſſed himſelf ſo fully on the ſubject of his condemnation, that he had little to add at the place of execution. In that Addreſs, the Doctor, among the moſt pathetic exhortations to repentance, in order to obtain forgiveneſs, does not forget what our Saviour has preſcribed as the condition without which it cannot be obtained, — That we ourſelves forgive others. "There is always (ſays he) a danger leſt men, freſh from a trial in which life has been loſt, ſhould remember with reſentment and malignity the proſecutor, the witneſſes, or the judges. It is indeed ſcarcely poſſible, that with all the prejudices of an intereſt ſo weighty, and ſo affecting, the convict ſhould think otherwiſe, than that he has been treated, in ſome part of the proceſs, with unneceſſary ſeverity. In this opinion he-

is perhaps ſingular, and therefore probably miſtaken. But there is no time for diſquiſition: we muſt try to find the ſhorteſt way to peace. It is eaſier to forgive than to reaſon right. He that has been injuriouſly or unneceſſarily haraſſed, has one opportunity more of proving his ſincerity, by forgiving the wrong, and praying for his enemy.

It is the duty of a penitent to repair, ſo far as he has the power, the injury which he has done. What we can do, is commonly nothing more than to leave the world an example of contrition. On the dreadful day, when the ſentence of the law has its full force, ſome will be found to have affected a ſhameleſs bravery, or negligent intrepidity. Such is not the proper behaviour of a convicted criminal. To rejoice in tortures is the privilege of a martyr; to meet death with intrepidity is the right only of innocence, if in any human being innocence could be found. Of him whoſe life is ſhortened by his crimes, the laſt duties are humility and ſelf-abaſement. We owe to God ſincere repentance; we owe to man the appearance of repentance.—Men have died with a ſtedfaſt denial of crimes, of which it is very difficult to ſuppoſe them innocent. By what equivocation or reſerve they may have reconciled their conſciences to falſehood, it is impoſſible to know. But if they thought, that when they were to die, they paid their legal forfeit, and that the world had no farther demand upon them; that therefore they might, by keeping their own ſecrets, try to leave behind them a diſputable reputation; and that the falſehood was harmleſs, becauſe none were injured;—they had very little conſidered the nature of ſociety. One of the principal parts of national felicity ariſes from a wiſe and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice. Every man repoſes upon the tribunals of his country the ſtability of poſſeſſion, and the ſerenity of life. He therefore who unjuſtly expoſes the courts of judicature to ſuſpicion, either of partiality or error, not only does an injury to thoſe who diſpenſe the laws, but diminiſhes the public confidence in the laws themſelves, and ſhakes the foundation of public tranquillity.

For my own part, I confeſs, with deepeſt compunction, the crime which has brought me to this place; and admit the juſtice of my ſentence, while I am ſinking under its ſeverity."

SCOTLAND. [334.]

On the 16th of June came on to be tried by information, in the court of exchequer, Edinburgh, a cauſe, the King's Advocate plaintiff, and the publiſhers of the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amuſement [xxx. 362.], defendants. The information was laid chiefly on the act 13° Geo. III. *for explaining two acts, 11° Geo. I. and 30° Geo. II. in relation to the ſtamp duties upon news-papers.* It was contended for the defendants, That the act founded on had no relation to *Magazines*, every one of which contained news, intelligence, or occurrences, but was occaſioned ſolely by what is expreſſed in its narrative, that "certain printers and publiſhers of *Journals, Mercuries, Chronicles*, and other *news-papers*, had increaſed the number of ſheets on which the ſame have been printed, with an intent to evade payment of the duties on news-papers; and it was argued, That if the words in the act, "or paper containing *news, intelligence*, or *occurrences*," were taken in the latitude contended for by the plaintiff, they would comprehend, not only all the Magazines publiſhed in G. Britain, but even the Annual Regiſter, Capt. Cook's Voyages, Dr Robertſon's Hiſtory, &c. &c. ſeeing one or other of theſe expreſſions would apply to a great part of the contents of theſe works.—The Lord Chief Baron, in his charge to the jury, obſerved, that a clauſe in the act 30° Geo. II. conveyed a fuller definition of a news-paper, than the words, "or paper containing news, intelligence, or occurrences," viz. "For every advertiſement in the London Gazette, or any other printed paper, publiſhed *weekly*, or oftener, an additional duty of one ſhilling." [xix. 301.] — The jury returned their verdict for the plaintiff; but as the publication was challenged in 1773, ſoon after paſſing the act founded on, their foreman attended the court, before the verdict was returned, to be ſatisfied, whether bygones were to be inſiſted for; and the Lord Chief Baron anſwered, that no retroſpect was intended.

By an act 10° Ann. a duty was impoſed upon all pamphlets and news-papers containing public occurrences, if contained in half a ſheet, or leſs, a halfpenny, and if larger than half a ſheet, and not exceeding a ſheet, a penny, every copy; and for every ſuch pamphlet, being

ing larger than one whole sheet, and not exceeding six sheets, in octavo, or a lesser page, or not exceeding twelve sheets in quarto, or twenty sheets in folio, two shillings for every sheet contained in one printed copy. After passing of this act, the Edinburgh news-papers contained a sheet and a half, and so were charged as pamphlets. But by the act 11° Geo. I. journals, mercuries, and news-papers, printed on one sheet and a half are not to be deemed pamphlets, or to be entered, and to pay only 3 s. for each impression, but a duty is to be paid, for every sheet on which any journal, mercury, or other news-paper, is printed, a penny every sheet, and a halfpenny every half-sheet, every copy. Since this act took effect, the news-papers have been printed on half a sheet; but the paper is made so large, that half a sheet is equal in size to a large sheet. By the act 30° Geo. II. an additional duty is imposed of one halfpenny each copy of every news-paper contained in half a sheet or less, or not exceeding one whole sheet [xix. 301.]. The act 13° Geo. III. above mentioned declares the duties to be chargeable on "every sheet and every half sheet, on which any journal, mercury, chronicle, or other public news-paper, or paper containing public news, intelligence, or occurrences, were or shall be printed, whether such journals, &c. were or shall be contained in a greater or less number of sheets or half sheets of paper. And by an act 16° Geo. III. an additional duty of one halfpenny each copy is laid on news-papers [xxxviii. 332.].

Since judgement was given against the defendants in the aforementioned cause, what was formerly the *Weekly Magazine* is continued in two separate publications; one retaining the old title, confined to essays, &c. exclusive of news, price 2 d.; and the other intitled, *Ruddiman's Weekly Mercury*, containing news, &c. at 3 d. both in octavo. Subscribers for both got them at 4½ d.

A proposal has been handed about at Edinburgh for protecting the trade from the frith of Forth, by providing eight armed vessels, of 200 tons each, and carrying 60 men, and from 12 to 20 guns; of which two to convoy the trade to the Nore every fifteen or twenty days, and one to convoy the trade to Cromarty bay every three weeks or month: for defraying the charge, a subscription to be opened at the seaports and towns within twelve miles of the frith, from Stirling to Berwick, and a small aid be got from the shipping, suppose a shilling per ton a-month; and for encouragement to the captains and crews of the vessels, three fourths of all the prizes they take, to be distributed among them, and the remaining fourth to go to the general stock. Insurance, at present very high, would by this means be saved.

An affidavit taken before the collector of the customs at Air, July 11.

"Abraham Russel, late master of the sloop James of Greenock, maketh oath, That upon Tuesday the 8th day of July current, he was, about five or six miles off the Mull of Kintyre, chased and brought to by a ship mounting 20 six pounders, 4 swivels, and 2 cohorns, and manned by about 150 men; which ship, after being taken on board of, he was informed belonged to Boston, and private property, and had sailed along with eleven sail of other vessels, all privateers, from the port of Boston, which also intended, as he was informed on board the ship that took him, to come upon the coasts of Britain and Ireland: That after the deponent was taken on board the privateer-ship, which was called the *Mifflin*, Capt. Daes commander, the deponent's sloop was plundered of every thing valuable, and sunk, by order of Capt Daes: That the deponent also was informed by Capt. Daes, that he had taken, and sent to Boston, one ship from Plymouth, off the banks of Newfoundland, bound for New York, loaded with wine and fruit; one ship from Liverpool, Capt Bell, for New York, loaded with merchant-goods; a brigantine from Liverpool, with salt, for Ballyshannon; a brigantine from Sligo, bound to Chester, with yarn; and a sloop from Greenock, laden with wool and soap, bound for Lancaster; all which were sent for Bourdeaux in France, excepting the ship from Plymouth, and the brigantine from Liverpool with salt, for Ballyshannon, which Capt. Daes gave to the prisoners, to carry them to Ballyshannon; to which port, he took their promise to proceed to: but, upon the privateer's leaving them, they stood in for Port Patrick, where the deponent, with two men and a boy, landed upon Wednesday the 9th current. He further deponed, That he was upon his voyage from Greenock to Oporto in Portugal; had been out as far as the island of Torry, and, having met with bad weather, had put back to get a new mast; and that on Wednesday, the 9th current, at 12 o'clock noon, they parted with the privateer off the light-house of Belfast; and that the brigantine, which landed him at Port Patrick, intended proceeding to Whitehaven.

3 A 2

MARRIAGES.

July 2. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Capt. Charles Napier, of the royal navy, to Miſs Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of Weſtburn, Eſq;

Hon. Mr Browne, ſon of Lord Kinmare, to Miſs Dillon, daughter of Lord Dillon.

16. At the bride's father's country-ſeat, Lord Monſon, to Lady Eliſabeth Capel, daughter of the Earl of Eſſex.

19. Lord Viſc. St Lawrence, ſon of the Earl of Howth, of Ireland, to Lady Mary Birmingham, daughter of the Earl of Louth.

22. Lord Kinnaird, to Miſs Ranſom, only daughter of Griffin Ranſom, Eſq; of New Palace yard.

BIRTHS.

June 22. At Wanlockhead, the wife of Mr John Sinclair, game-keeper to the Duke of Queenſberry, was delivered of her firſt child, in the 40th year of her age, and 18th of her marriage.

July 8. At Kello, Mrs Buchan of Kello, of a ſon.

9. At London, the lady of Lord Viſc. Townſhend of a daughter.

13. At London, the Ducheſs of Grafton, of a daughter.

26. The lady of Lord Viſc. Downe, of a ſon.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, in Bengal, in November laſt, John Clerk, Eſq; ſon of the deceaſed Robert Clerk, Eſq; Advocate, one of the commiſſaries of Edinburgh.

June 25. At Hampſtead, Lt-Col. Richard Vaughan.

29. At Dublin, the Earl of Aldborough.

July 2. At Duneaves, Perthſhire, Archibald Campbell of Duneaves, Eſq;

4. At Edinburgh, Miſs Fraſer, daughter of the Hon. Hugh Fraſer of Lovat, Eſq; deceaſed.

7. At Aberdeen, in the 72d year of his age, Mr William Thomſon, ſenior, merchant and ſometime one of the bailies of that city.

7. At Elgin, Mrs Anne Innes, ſpouſe of of Proveſt Stephen merchant at that place, and ſiſter of the late Sir Harry Innes of Innes, Bt.

9. At Edinburgh, Miſs Eliſabeth Hay, daughter of the deceaſed Lord David Hay of Belton.

9. At his country ſeat near Glaſgow, in the 85th year of his age, Andrew Cochran, Eſq; merchant, and late provoſt of Glaſgow.

12. At Elgin, in the 75th year of his age, John Gordon, Eſq; of Auchintreath, many years commiſſary-depute and ſheriff-ſubſtitute for the biſhoprick and ſhire of Moray.

12. At Cumbernauld, aged 85, Mr John Oughterſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

17. At London, the Ducheſs of Queenſberry, aged 76 years. Her Grace was the daughter of Henry Hyde Earl of Clarendon. She was married to her Moſt Noble conſort in the year 1720. Her remains were depoſited in the family-vault at Duriſdier in Scotland. She was the patroneſs of the celebrated Mr Gay, to whoſe memory the Duke erected a monument in Weſtminſter abbey.

18. At Hoxton, Mr Sheffield, aged 102.

18. At London, James Glen, Eſq; of Longcroft, late governor of South Carolina.

19. At his ſeat near Corke, Ireland, the Earl of Inchiquin, K. B. lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Clare. His Lordſhip had two daughters, who were both deaf and dumb; one of them married to his nephew, Murrough O'Brian, Eſq; who ſucceeds to his title and eſtate.

21. At his houſe at Grange, near Edinburgh, in the 74th year of his age, John Foreſt, Eſq; merchant in Edinburgh.

24. At Andover in Hampſhire, Anthony Purver, a Quaker. He was many years a ſchoolmaſter at Frenchay, in Glouceſterſhire. In his younger days he was in very obſcure life; yet without tutor or patron, by dint of hard labour as a ſhoemaker, and unwearied ſtudy; he purchaſed and peruſed moſt of the authors in the Oriental languages; and his knowledge therein was very extenſive, as appears by his tranſlation of the Old and New Teſtament, which he publiſhed ſome years ago in two volumes folio.

30. At London, the lady of Lord Sondes.

"*London, July* 24. A few days ſince, Mrs Madger, (a maiden gentlewoman), aged 78, of Bringſlood, in Hampſhire, who was, to all appearance, in good health, ſent for a carpenter to make her a coffin, and gave him a particular direction not to make a flat cover to it, but one like the ridge of a houſe: ſhe told him it muſt be done immediately; and alſo that ſhe would not be buried in a ſhroud, but would have crape three times rolled round her body. The carpenter left her, and in ſeven hours after ſhe expired."

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

July 1. to appoint David Dalrymple, Eſq; to be one of the Ordinary Lords of Seſſion, in Scotland, in the room of Lord Pitfour, deceaſed. [After going through the uſual trials, Mr Dalrymple took his ſeat on the bench, July 10. under the title of *Lord Weſthall*.]

— to preſent the Rev. Joſeph Kirkpatrick to the church and pariſh of Dunſcore, in the preſbytery

preſbytery and county of Dumfries, vacant by the tranſlation of Mr Philip Moriſon to the pariſh of Balmaghie.

— 8. to preſent Mr Patrick Davidſon to the church and pariſh of Raine, in the county of Aberdeen, vacant by the death of Mr John Maire.

— to preſent Mr Peter Barclay to the church and pariſh of Kettle, in the preſbytery of Cupar and county of Fife, vacant by the death of Mr Hugh Glaſs.

— to preſent Mr Alexander Girvan to the church and pariſh of Coldſtream, in the preſbytery of Chirnſide and county of Berwick, vacant by the death of Mr William Wilſon.

— 15. to appoint Alexander Elphinſton, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhire of Aberdeen, in the room of Mr David Dalrymple, [now a Lord of Seſſion.]

— 19. to appoint William Fullarton, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's Secretary to the Embaſſy-Extraordinary at the court of Verſailles.

— 26. to appoint Henry Theophilus Clements, Eſq; deputy vice-treaſurer of Ireland, to be of the Privy Council of ſaid kingdom.

Dublin-Caſtle, July 23. Letters-patent are preparing to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, appointing James Dennis, Eſq; Chief Baron of the court of exchequer in that kingdom. He was alſo appointed to be of the Privy Council of Ireland.

And alſo letters-patet, containing a grant to Walter Huſſy Burgh, Eſq; of the office of Prime or Principal Serjeant at Law in that kingdom.

War-office, July 1. 1777.

1ſt reg. of dragoon guards: Lieut Thomas Frederick Mackenzie Humberſtone is appointed to be Captain, vice Alexander Earl.

3d reg. of dragoons: Lieut. William Waller to be Captain, vice Jocelyn Price.

7th reg. of dragoons: Lieut. George Sandford to be Captain, vice Nicholas Fenwick.

Royals, 1ſt bat.: Lieut. Thomas Wallace to be Captain, vice Abraham Nickſon.

58th reg. of foot: Lieut Gregor Grant to be Captain, vice James Anſtruther; and Lieut. Robert Agnew to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice James Webber.

65th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Watſon to be Captain, vice Stephen Winthroppe; and Lieut. Charles Crauſe to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Watſon.

70th reg. of foot: Lieut. William Barrington, of the 7th foot, to be Captain, vice George Tomkins.

War-office, July 8.

1ſt reg. of foot-guards: Capt. Nicholas Bayly is appointed to be Captain of a Company, vice William Fielding.

14th reg. of foot: John Wright, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Hugh Palmer.

26th reg. of foot: Lieut William Duffe, from the 7th foot, to be Captain, vice William Delaplace.

28th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. John Hay, from the Royal Highland Emigrants, to be Captain, vice John Sheppard.

69th reg. of foot: Lieut. Alexander Mackay to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Wall.

War-office, July 22.

1ſt reg. of dragoons: Surg. Edward Horler to be Surgeon, vice William Reid.

4th reg. of foot: Maj James Ogilvie to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Harry Blunt; Maj. Neſbitt Balfour to be Major, vice James Ogilvie; Lieut. Adam Gouldney, from the 22d reg. to be Captain, vice Neſbitt Balfour; and Lieut. Hon. John Rawdon, from the 15th reg. to be Captain, vice John Webſter.

8th reg. of foot: Maj. Maſon Bolton, of the 9th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice John Caldwell; and Capt.-Lieut Francis Le Maitre, of the Royal Highland Emigrants, to be Captain, vice George Forſter.

9th reg of foot: Firſt Lieut. Alexander Baillie, from the 21ſt reg. to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Fraſer; and Capt. Gordon Forbes, from the 34th reg. to be Major, vice Maſon Bolton.

10th reg. of foot: Lieut. Robert Carmichael to be Captain, vice Robert Dalway.

18th reg. of foot: Lieut. George Bewes to be Captain, vice Hugh Lord.

20th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. William Farquhar to be Captain, vice Thomas Carleton; Lieut. Alexander Fraſer, of the 9th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Farquhar; and Lieut. Paul Banks, from the 62d reg. to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander Fraſer.

21ſt reg. of foot: Capt. George Forſter, from the 8th foot, to be Major, vice Nicholas Sutherland.

26th reg. of foot: Surg. Mate —— Miller to be Surgeon, vice Hammond Beaumont.

27th reg. of foot: Aaron Baker, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Edward Bromhead.

29th reg. of foot: Maj. Thomas Carleton, from the 20th reg. to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Patrick Gordon.

34th reg. of foot: Capt.-Lieut. Alexander Fraſer, from the 20th reg. to be Captain, vice Gordon Forbes; Capt.-Lieut. Samuel Steele to be Captain, vice Thomas Gayland; and Lieut. David Forbes to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Samuel Steele.

44th reg. of foot: Capt. Walter Dawſon Faucitt, of the 3d foot-guards, to be Captain, vice William Loftus.

War-office, July 29.

47th reg. of foot: Maj. Nicholas Sutherland,

land, of the 21st reg. is appointed to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice William Nesbitt.

52d reg. of foot: Capt. Lieut. Henry Barry to be Captain, vice Henry Crawford; and Lieut. Edward Collier to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Henry Barry.

[*To be continued.*]

Staff Officers in North America.

Lieut. —— Crowe, late of the 84th reg. to be Fourier, vice John Bowen.

Lieut. Andrew Durnford, of the Engineers, to be Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General.

Capt. Francis Hutchins, Assistant Deputy Quartermaster-General, to be Assistant Secretary to the Commander in Chief.

Surgeon Hammond Beaumont, of the 26th reg. to be Surgeon to the General Hospital.

Apothecary Daniel Mandeville to be Deputy Purveyor to the General Hospital.

Robert George Fenwick, Gent. to be Barrackmaster of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia.

Dr Hugh Kennedy to be Inspector of Regimental Infirmaries.

Alterations which happened in the House of Commons during the last session. [xxxviii. 344.]

By a correspondent, dated, Edinburgh, July 28.

John Rolle Walter, for Devonshire,
Charles Earl of Drogheda, for Horsham,
Frederick Cornwall, for Leominster,
Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. for Camelford,
Peter Burrel, for Hastemere,
Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, for Roxburghshire,
Sir John Trevelyan, Bt, for Newcastle upon Tyne,
Humphry Sibthorpe, for Boston,
William Dickenson, for Rye,
Watkin Williams, for Flint,
for Lyme, Dorsetshire,
for Radnorshire.—
—in the room of Sir Richard Warwick, Bampfylde, Bt, Rt Hon. Jeremiah Dyson, Thomas Hill, Francis Horne, Thomas More Molyneux, Rt Hon. Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, Sir Walter Blackett, Bt, Charles Ancotts, Rose Fuller, Sir J. Glynn, Bt, Henry Fane, and Chase Price, all dead.
Thomas Potter, for Leskwithiel,
John Baring, for Exeter,
John William Egerton, for Morpeth,
William Baker, Aldbro, for Yorkshire,
—— Talbot, for Castlerising.—
—in the room of Charles Brett, John Rolle Walter, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Bt, Charles Wilkinson, and Hon. Charles Finch, who vacated their seats by accepting the office of Stewards of the chiltern hundreds.
William Nisbet jun. for Haddingtonshire.—Sir George Suttie, Bt. who accepted of the place of Steward of the manor of East Hunsley.
Charles Lord Viscount Petersham, for Westminster,
Benjamin Keene, for Cambridge,
Hon. Charles Finch, for Maidstone,—
—in the room of Earl Piercy, Lord Cadogan, and Earl of Aylesford.
Charles Brett, for Sandwich,—William Hay made Commissioner of the Customs.
Archibald Macdonald, for Hindon,—Richard Smith, whose election was declared void
Pryce Campbell, for Nairnshire,—Cosmo Gordon made a Baron of Exchequer in Scotland
Rt Hon. Hans Stanley, for Southampton,
Andrew Stuart, for Lanerkshire,
Henry Dundas, for Edinburghshire,
Rt Hon. Welbore Ellis, for Weymouth, &c.
Rt Hon. Charles Townshend, for Yarmouth, Norfolk,
Rt Hon. Lord Weskcote, for Bewdley,
Whitshed Keene, for Montgomery,
Thomas de Grey, for Tamworth,
——Herbert, for Wilton,
Sir Ralph Payne, K. B. for Camelford,—
—re-elected on accepting the places of Cofferer of the Houshold, Joint Keepers of the Signet in Scotland, Treasurer of the Navy, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, a Lord of the Treasury, Surveyor-General of the Board of Works, a Lord of Trade, a Groom of the King's Bedchamber, and a Clerk of the Board of Green Cloth.

Prices of grain at Haddington, Aug. 1.

	Best.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	22 s. 6 d.	22 s. 0 d.	21 s. 0 d.
Bear,	13 s. 6 d.	12 s. 10 d.	11 s. 6 d.
Oats,	11 s. 6 d.	10 s. 6 d.	10 s. 0 d.
Pease,	10 s. 0 d.	10 s. 0 d.	9 s. 6 d.

Edinburgh, Aug. 19. Oat-meal, 9 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 6 d. Pease meal, 6 d.

The Edinburgh bill of burials for July 1777.

Within the city	Males 17, Fem. 20	37	54.	Decr. 14
In the West-kirk-yard	Males 9, Fem. 8	17		

Age.			No.	Diseases.	No.
Under		2	12	Aged ——	12
Between	2	& 5	6	Bowelhive —	2
	5	& 10	7	Childbed —	1
	10	& 20	3	Chincough —	4
	20	& 30	1	Consumption —	18
	30	& 40	2	Fever —	7
	40	& 50	6	Small pox —	4
	50	& 60	4	Suddenly —	2
	60	& 70	3	Teething —	2
	70	& 80	8	Yellow fever —	2
	80	& 90	2		
	90	& 100	0		